

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXVI NUMBER 6 • NOVEMBER / DECEMBER 2020 • WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM



Isabella: Savior of Spain & the Americas

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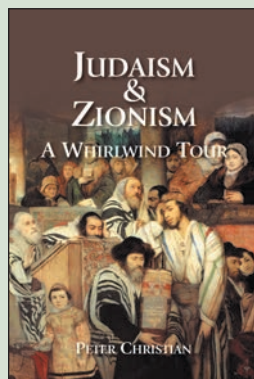
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"DEFENDING AMERICAN HEROES"

Here's a perfect gift for a child, grandchild, neighbor, friend, relative, teacher, library or any other person or organization you think would benefit from having a permanent and truthful record detailing the greatness of some of America's most slandered heroes.

This special 144-page September/October 2020 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW contains biographies of Father Junipero Serra, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Charles Lindbergh, Frank Rizzo, Robert E. Lee, J.E.B. Stuart plus articles on Matthias Baldwin, Christopher Columbus and "George Washington vs. Abraham Lincoln." Guaranteed, these kinds of bios will not appear in future history books!

This huge issue also contains informative articles setting the record straight on the Arab slave trade, the Jewish involvement in the slave trade, the effort to hide the truth about Judah P. Benjamin and the Congo-Arab War. You'll also hear from slaves themselves about what slavery in the South was really like.

But that's not all. You'll also hear Gen. Michael Flynn's warning for America and Donald Trump's effort to not only preserve American monuments but also to create a beautiful new national sculpture garden dedicated to dozens of American historymakers of all races.

You will also find out about the amazing glassmaking accomplishments of ancient people from the Mideast, Europe, India and Central America demonstrating just how ingenious our ancestors truly were. Also includes a photo section that shows just a few of the hundreds of statues that have been ripped down plus a comprehensive listing of the monuments we have seen removed thus far.

And, to top it all off, we've included two important articles exposing the Marxist Black Lives Matter and anarchistic Antifa efforts to destroy America with a special focus on the Sunshine Movement and the efforts by George Soros to use his billions to get Marxist/radical leftist prosecutors in place in many of America's cities. Don't think these prosecutors are important? Just see the havoc they are unleashing in Chicago and St. Louis, to name just a few major American cities.

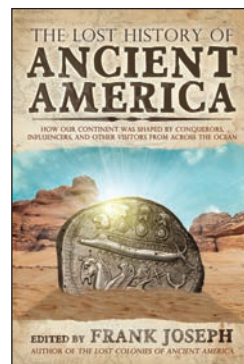
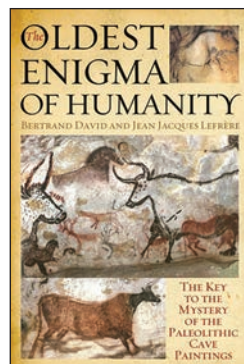
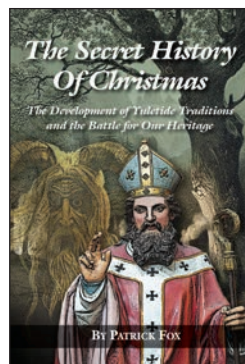
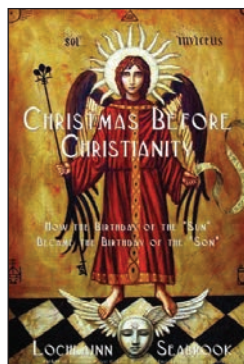
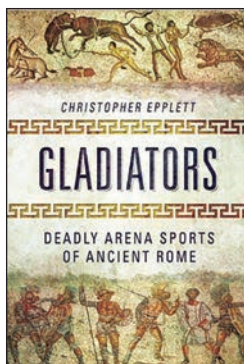
Called "one of the most important and inspirational issues in TBR's history," the "Defending American Heroes" issue of TBR is a gem you will treasure for years and one that should be given as gifts to as many



people as you can find who will appreciate or benefit from it.

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OUR ANCIENT ANCESTORS . . .

Gladiators: Deadly Arena Sports of Ancient Rome

By Dr. Christopher Epplett. While many books have been written on arena spectacles in ancient Rome, they generally neglect the *venationes* (beast hunts) despite the fact that these hunts of exotic and dangerous wild animals (including lions, tigers, elephants, bears, rhinos and more) were as popular as the gladiatorial battles and endured over a longer period of time. Epplett gives a detailed treatment of both types of spectacles—man vs. man and man vs. beast. Particulars of the training, equipment and fighting styles used by combatants are covered, as are the infrastructure of the arenas and behind-the-scenes organization essential to the successful staging of arena events. Particular attention is paid to the procurement of the wild animals necessary to stage the *venationes*. Hardback, 216 pages, #860, \$24.

Christmas Before Christianity: How the Birthday of the Sun Became the Birthday of the Son

By Lochlainn Seabrook. This detailed book explores the pre-Christian foundations of humanity's most popular holiday, including the many pagan gods, goddesses, myths, rituals, legends, ceremonies, customs and beliefs that contributed to its creation and development. Special emphasis is placed on ancient Egypt, where many modern Christmas traditions are traced. From every major facet of the Nativity to the décor and traditions of Christmas celebrations, paganism permeates the Christian tradition and His birthday celebration. Even Santa Claus and Father Christmas were from pagan ideas. Seabrook also discloses pagan-rooted celebrations practiced around the globe today. Softcover, 300 pages, #773, \$22.

The Secret History of Christmas: The Development of Yuletide Traditions

When was Christmas first celebrated? How did December 25 become the official date for the celebration of the birth of Jesus? Why are the Magi included in the tale? Who was the real St. Nicholas, and how did he become one of the most famous of all Christian saints? Why do we burn a Yule log or hang stockings from the mantle? Why do we cut down and bring inside an evergreen tree and decorate it with lights? Why is Santa depicted today as an elf? Who brought Christmas to America? What role did the Druids have on our modern Christmas celebration? Why did Santa once ride a goat and travel in a four-wheeled wagon? What about holly and mistletoe and evergreens—why are they tied to Christmas? By Patrick Chouinard. Softcover, 70 pages, illustrated, #752, \$8.

The Oldest Enigma of Humanity: The Key to the Mystery of the Paleolithic Cave Paintings

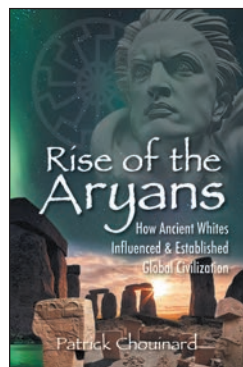
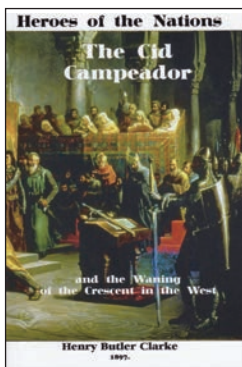
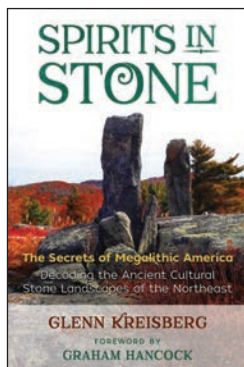
By Bertrand David and Jean-Jacques Lefrère. More than 30,000 years ago our prehistoric ancestors painted gorgeous images of animals on walls of deep, dark caves in near-complete darkness. How was this possible? What meaning and messages did the “cavemen” want these paintings to convey? In addition, how did these amazing drawings come about at a time when man's sole purpose was surviving? And why, some 10,000 years later, did startlingly similar animal paintings appear once again on dark cave walls? No one until now has ever come close to elucidating either their origin or their meaning. In this stunning book—and for the first time—David and Lefrère reveal what had until recently remained unexplainable. Hardback, 176 pages, #858, \$22.

The Lost History of Ancient America

This book by Frank Joseph and 20 eminent contributors presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus. You will learn about: Old World plants in North America, underwater ruins off the coast of Oregon, Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania, horses in America before Columbus, an Egyptian-style cat burial in Illinois, a Mexican pyramid's liquid mercury, Kelts in Michigan, Greeks in Missouri, stone faces in Peru, Old World axes in America, ancient Georgia's city of shells, the Topper site—34,000 years before the Siberians arrived, Vikings in Ontario, King Arthur's American colony, more. Softcover, 288 pages, #755, \$19.

Spirits in Stone: The Secrets of Megalithic America—Decoding the Ancient Cultural Stone Landscapes of the Northeast

In this comprehensive guide to hundreds of lost, forgotten and misidentified megalithic stone structures in the northeastern U.S.A., Glenn Kreisberg documents many enigmatic formations still standing across the Catskill Mountain and Hudson Valley region, complete with functioning solstice and equinox alignments. Sites include the “Wall of the Manitou,” “Devil's Tombstone” and Overlook Mountain. *Spirits in Stone* is a groundbreaking study of ceremonial stone landscapes in northeast America and their relationship to other sites around the world. Kreisberg provides a first-person description of the Wall of the Manitou, which runs for 10 miles along the eastern



slopes of the Catskill Mountains, as well as narratives about related sites that include animal effigies, reproductive imagery, calendar stones, enigmatic inscriptions and evidence of celestial alignments. Using computer software, he plots the trajectory of the Hammonasset Line, which begins at a burial complex near the tip of Long Island and runs to Devil's Tombstone in Greene County, New York. He shows how the line runs at the same angle that marks the summer solstice sunset from Montauk Point on Long Island and, when extended, intersects the ancient copper mines of Isle Royal in Upper Michigan. Much more. Includes a foreword by Graham Hancock. Softcover, 432 pages, 376 B&W illustrations, #806, \$25.

***The Tradition of the Mother:
The Aryan & Non-Aryan in the Near East
& Europe, 3000 B.C -1000 A.D.***

Author William White examines the role and effects of the Aryan and non-Aryan upon the cultures of the Near East and Europe, covering the periods from 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000. Beginning with the author's explanation of how our myths and our history have been so intertwined as to leave us asking where the line can be drawn between the two, and how, he moves on to examinations of the interplay between various seemingly disparate cultures. Odin, Yahweh, the Aryan in antiquity, the errors of Josephus; the tradition of the Mother Goddess cults; the root religions; the Trojan period; the mysterious Etruscans and the influence of the Semite; the goddess Uni and more. Softcover, 233 pages, #821, \$25.

***The Cid Campeador and the
Waning of the Crescent in the West***

By Henry Butler Clarke. Written in 1897, here is the story of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, a Castilian nobleman and military leader in medieval Spain. The Christians called him *El Campeador*, which means "Outstanding Warrior." Written before the era of political correctness, here is the Cid's story—and that of Spain—from the Muslim conquest to the time of the Cid himself, until his death in A.D. 1099. Chapters cover the Saracen conquest, the Cid's ancestry, legendary accomplishments as a young man, youthful exploits, the reign of Don Sancho, the accession of Don Alfonso, the banishment of the Cid, his exile, the conquests of Alfonso, the Saracen princes, the Almoravides, the Battle of Zalaca, the reconciliation of Alfonso and the Cid, Yusuf's return, the outlawing of the Cid again, conquests in Andalusia, unification of Spanish forces, revolution at Valencia, Ibn Jehaf, sieges of Valencia, Cid's victory, last battle, his death. Includes three appendices: 1) Combats between noblemen; 2) Laws of banishment; and 3) 11th-century ritualistic controversy. Softcover 382 pages, 20 illustrations, #820, \$25.

***Theodoric the Great:
The Barbarian Champion of Civilization***

In this classic book, written in 1891, scholar Thomas Hodgkin recounts not only Theodoric's great accomplishments, but also the unraveling of his empire upon his death. Odoacer was a German warrior who became the first king of Italy in 476 after leading the revolt that threw out the last Roman emperor in the West. Then, after assuming total power, Odoacer did next to nothing. There were no grand buildings, no funding of literature, no artistic advancements, no great works of engineering, although he did terrorize his neighbors, one of whom was Theodoric, king of the Goths. After invading Italy and obtaining his surrender, Theodoric slew Odoacer. Theodoric immediately began restoring ancient monuments in Rome, including the Colosseum and the Theater of Pompey. He directed the decoration of Saint Apollinare, among other building projects that transformed Ravenna. Softcover, 442 pages, 32 illustrations, six-page table of contents, indexed, #887, \$25.

***Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites
Influenced & Established Global Civilization***

Across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also a sophisticated knowledge of archaeoastronomy. From Easter Island to the peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of China to the Mississippi Valley, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle archaeologists even today. Once the cultures of the Fertile Crescent were considered the oldest civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of Gobekli Tepe changed all that. Dated to around 9600 B.C., the structures at these ancient sites have thrown the understanding of the rise of civilizations into disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? By Patrick Chouinard. Softcover, 314 pages, #834, \$25.

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12 The Court Historians are eager to tell you that the Moors brought cultural sophistication, architecture, art and science to the Iberian Peninsula when they conquered it in the 8th century. They also insist “Moorish Spain was an Andalusian multicultural paradise.” But is this really true?

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16 Is it safe to go anywhere in the world these days? Canadian freethinker Monika Schaefer found out that the long arm of the Zionist Thought Police can reach across continents, grab you and slap you in jail, simply for questioning any aspect of the official WWII Jewish “Holocaust” narrative. Here she is, in her own words, in an exclusive TBR interview conducted by our own John Friend.

HÉLÈNE DESPORTES: THE MOTHER OF ALL FRENCH-CANADIANS

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26 We all know the story of Virginia Dare, the first White child born in the New World at the doomed Roanoke Colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh and others. In this article, Canadian nationalist Rémi Tremblay offers us the saga of Hélène Desportes, the first White child born in Canada and the mother of a new breed of North Americans—the French-Canadians—who founded their own nation and remain today a fiercely liberty-minded people.

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JOSEF MENGELE: ANGEL OF MERCY?

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

40 The name Josef Mengele brings chills to the bones of most people today, due to the incessant propaganda spewed about the Auschwitz doctor. But was Dr. Mengele really a “mad scientist” or have we been lied to about him for the past 75 years?

FRANCISCO FRANCO: AXIS INGRATE

BY JOHN DE NUGENT

52 After SS officer Leon Degrelle crash-landed his plane in Spain after his escape from war-torn Germany, Generalissimo Francisco Franco graciously gave him asylum. But that was about it. During the war, Franco did little for the Axis powers that had sacrificed much to prevent Spain from going Communist—and he did even less for Degrelle, who lived in constant fear of assassins.

CLAIBORNE FOX: SECESSIONIST OR PEACEMAKER?

BY CLINT LACY

66 We are told that Gov. Claiborne Jackson of Civil War-era Missouri was responsible for much of the mayhem in that state during that tumultuous time. But nothing could be further from the truth, says author Clint Lacy.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE

BY THOMAS GOODRICH

70 The Missouri-Kansas Border War resulted in some of the most barbaric behavior in American history. Here is the true and uncensored story of William “Bloody Bill” Anderson and his raid on Centralia, Missouri, with no apologies offered for either side.



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THE BARNES REVIEW (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Periodical rate postage paid at Dulles, VA 20101 and additional mailing offices. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 202-547-5586. Editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (double spaced) or in electronic format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising:** 202-547-5586. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business email:** Sales@BarnesReview.org. **Editorial email:** Paul@BarnesReview.org. **Send regular mail and orders to:** THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

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1-5	\$12 each
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Bound Volumes II-XXV: \$99 per year for 1996-2019 where available

3-Ring Library Style Binder: \$25 each; year and volume indicated.

THE BARNES REVIEW was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 26 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

How You Can Help America

Even though this has been a trying year for all Americans (except the millionaire and billionaire class), THE BARNES REVIEW has some good news. Despite the overly hyped pandemic, the rioting and looting that rocked many cities, inconsistent mail delivery, employee deaths and more, TBR has managed to grow. We have added 368 more electronic subscribers this year than we had last year. These electronic subscribers have taken advantage of the \$36 online PDF price and are trying TBR for the first time.

For those of you who are not aware, print subscribers to this magazine can receive, in addition to the physical copy of the publication, our online edition free. This subscription option also allows you access to our archive of back issues of TBR in PDF format. Currently we have posted PDFs of every issue we can convert to this format back through January/February 2001. In addition, those 368 new online subscribers have opted to receive only the PDF edition. This is a great money-saver for people living outside the United States who are forced to pay anywhere from \$75 a year to \$90 a year for the print magazine. Postage now accounts for more than 50% of an overseas subscription cost. That's outrageous, but there is nothing we can do about it.

And though we are happy that more total people are now subscribing to TBR than last year, we want and need even more subscribers. The best way to help TBR grow is to purchase a gift subscription for a friend or loved one. (See the opening color pages of the magazine for more on this.) It seems people are thirsting for uncensored news and history more than ever before. The reasons they turn to TBR for this are obvious.

First, Americans and people all over the world have witnessed firsthand the establishment assault on historical truth as we are all being asked to believe fiction as fact, i.e., America and other Western countries are horribly racist nations where "White supremacists" lurk around the corner and every one of our traditional cultural heroes is a villain. We tried to help correct that fake narrative in our September/October 2020 "Defending American Heroes" issue of TBR in which we published authentic biographies of some of the men who have been victimized by this well-coordinated vilification effort. (This 144-page issue, priced at \$15, also makes a great gift for teachers, students, children and grandchildren—or anyone interested in authentic history without the poison of political correctness staining its pages.)

Second, there simply aren't that many organizations left that are doing the job TBR is doing—and none as well as we are doing it, if I do say so myself. Most of our competition has gone strictly online while others have folded up shop completely. It's sad, but it's true. Honestly, is there a better history magazine being published in America today? Let me know if there is one.

Third, TBR offers one of the largest selections of unique and important politically incorrect books offered by any vendor in our genre. Books, too, make wonderful Christmas presents. Please take a look at the enclosed 2021 TBR Book Catalog for more! ♦

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

BELIEVE—OR ELSE

“Every record has been destroyed or falsified, every book rewritten, every picture has been repainted, every statue and street building has been renamed, every date has been altered. And the process is continuing day by day and minute by minute. History has stopped. Nothing exists except an endless present in which the Party is always right.” So said George Orwell in his prescient book *1984*. If you have been paying attention (and I am sure you have because you are a TBR subscriber), you know that the perception of reality is changing at break-neck speed here in the United States, just as Orwell predicted. Never before in our history have we been told that we must believe things that simply aren’t true unless, of course, we are terribly awful people. The list of fictions they demand we accept as fact is far too long for the space reserved for this editorial, but here are just a few:

- A man can be a woman and a woman can be a man just by saying so.
- There is no such thing as “gender,” but people are demanding a female president and a certain portion of the work force be female. (Women are 52% of the work force.)
- Sexualizing pre-teen girls in movies in which they emulate the behavior of strippers is not a form of child sex-trafficking or child abuse.
- Mass raucous protests against “systemic racism” do not spread disease, but outdoor religious services do.
- Violent protesting is commendable behavior.
- Threatening to burn down someone’s home, kill them, their family or their pets while protesting is perfectly fine, but standing out in front of your home with a legal firearm while you are being threatened is a prosecutable offense.
- Tearing down monuments dedicated to American culture heroes solves problems faced by minority populations.
- Those who peacefully protest coronavirus lockdowns are evil racists who should be arrested, but looters, rioters, rapists and murderers should get out of jail within 24 hours.
- Law-abiding citizens who own guns and have never committed crimes are more or equally as dangerous as criminal gang members who own guns illegally.
- Inner cities will be just like the suburbs simply by abolishing police departments. By extension, this means that police departments are responsible for poverty, crime, unemployment, drug abuse, gang shootings etc.
- Foreign “election meddling” is horrible, but illegal aliens voting in elections is just fine.
- Conservative political and moral views should be censored, but censoring XXX-rated pornography is a violation of freedom of speech.
- Allowing babies to die *after they are born* is not murder, and nothing more than a “woman’s choice.”

- White people are hunting down Black people because they want to “genocide” them.
 - Black, Hispanic and Asian people are not racist; only White people can possibly be racist.
 - Offering jobs or college admission to people based on race and not performance is not racist.
 - Criminal aliens from Central America who sneak across the border should be welcomed with open arms, given free health and legal care, but immigrants with strong job skills from European nations should be rigorously vetted.
 - People who have never been to college because they could not afford it should pay for those who have gone to college but refuse to pay their educational debts.
 - People whose families never owned slaves but who may have had ancestors perish in a war to free slaves should pay slave reparations.
 - People whose ancestors never owned slaves but fought on the “wrong side” in the Civil War should also pay slave reparations.
 - In a related vein, some people are responsible for the actions of ancestors who lived hundreds of years ago, but people breaking the law right now are not responsible for their own violent, criminal activity.
 - Criticism of people from certain religions or ethnic groups is racist whether the criticisms are factually valid or not. (Think George Soros.)
 - A photo ID is required to adopt a pet, buy alcohol or cigarettes, apply for food stamps, a job, a fishing license or social security, get a drivers license, buy a house or rent an apartment, get on a plane, purchase a gun, donate blood or even buy nail polish, but there is no need for a photo ID to vote in an election.
 - Censorship of important historical and political stories by Big Tech and Big Media monopolies is perfectly acceptable if the message counters the leftist party line. By extension, people who disagree with mainstream neo-Bolshevik propaganda should not have free speech rights.
 - It’s okay for a vice president to blackmail a nation but it is an impeachable offense for a president to inquire about the circumstances surrounding that blackmail.
 - Questioning the veracity of certain historical events as portrayed in mainstream history books should be illegal.
- So . . . if you accept all the above as true, then you have a chance to be an exemplary citizen in the new U.S.A. But, if you disagree with any of the above, Heaven help you. It means you are probably sane and have no place in the radical left’s “brave new world.” Possibly the only thing that can save you is time in a forced re-education camp.

I look forward to serving time with you.

—PAUL ANGEL, *Executive Editor* ♦



Portrait of "Isabella the Good" (1451-1504).

Queen Isabella

LIBERATOR OF SPAIN & THE AMERICAS

Christopher Columbus receives lavish praise for discovering the Americas, but he couldn't have done it without Isabella I of Castile, one of the great Christian monarchs of her age.

By Antonius J. Patrick

INTRODUCTION

One of the most despicable displays of what Donald Trump called the “left-wing cultural revolution” where statues, monuments, and symbols of America’s heritage have been destroyed, defaced and removed across U.S. cities, took place over the July 4th Independence Day holiday when a statue of Christopher Columbus was maliciously yanked down in Baltimore’s “Little Italy” neighborhood and wantonly dumped into the harbor. Across the country, similar acts of desecration have been committed against not only the Genoese explorer, but also mostly White, historically important men.

Much of the Baltimore Columbus statue has been recovered by crews supported by Italian-American com-

munities and organizations. None of the perpetrators of the vile act have been prosecuted by authorities. In fact, the Baltimore police, as have other police departments across the nation, took no action to prevent the vandalism. A police spokesman said: “As the number of protesters grew, it was tactically unsafe for those few officers to position themselves between the protestors and the Christopher Columbus statue in attempt to prevent vandalism and destruction. While we strongly oppose the destruction of property in our city, we will continue to mitigate any risk of injury to protesters and our officers.”¹

One wonders if the Columbus statue would be still standing if a few of the officers dispersed some tear gas into the crowd or fired a few rubber bullets over the heads of the mob. More than likely, the statue would still be in its place of honor.

As of yet, there has been no assault on Columbus’s patron and one of the

most important women in world history, Queen Isabella I of Spain. The Genoese explorer, to say the least, thought highly of the queen and considered her a saint. Of course, the mobs who are ignorant of history and only know what their handlers are telling them would not know of the connection between the two. Or maybe Isabella has been spared—as of yet—because she was a woman.

TARGET OF PC CRITICS

While Queen Isabella has survived the current mob’s wrath, she has been a target of political correctness (PC) for quite some time. The opposition to her has come from the usual suspects and has prevented her and what she would certainly consider her greatest achievement—sainthood. The Catholic Church, whose pope at the time, Alexander VI, called Isabella and her husband *Los Reyes Católicos*—“The Catholic Monarchs”—has now bowed to pressure mostly from anti-



HEROES OF THE NATIONS

Alfred the Great

Maker of England
848-899 A.D.

The 9th century, the time of the break-up of the empire of Charlemagne and the systematic raids of the Northmen, is by common consent included among the Dark Ages of Medieval history. Most histories present this era as a dreary vista of civil wars and Viking ravages. It falls between the heroic period of Charlemagne and the romantic era of the Crusades, before the days of monasticism and feudalism, a barren waste, in which the figure of Alfred, the “perfect king,” stands out against a shadowy background of violence. But much is missed in such a shortsighted view of the era. *Alfred the Great* by Beatrice Adelaide Lees rectifies this. Sections include information on Europe and England before Alfred, Alfred’s boyhood, Aelfredus Secundarius, Aelfred Cynning, the war in the west, the battle for London, the Alfredian state, Alfredian society, Alfredian literature, the Six Years’ Peace, the building of the longships, the last days of Alfred, the myth of Alfred, Alfred’s monument at Athelney, bibliography, index, genealogy and much more. Includes over 50 illustrations. Softcover, 493 pages, #879, \$26 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

Christian lobbyists to put on hold her elevation to sainthood after she was declared a “Servant of God” in 1974.

In 2003, there was a movement to restart the beatification process, but it stalled, due to opposition led by the infamous Abe Foxman of the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith. Foxman said: “Queen Isabella has a dark mark in history of being anti-Semiticly cruel and setting a standard that other countries followed.”²

It came as no surprise that Foxman wished that her case would “fall on deaf ears in the Vatican.”

Foxman and Isabella’s other detractors have gotten their wish, as her case for sainthood has been dropped by the Vatican which has, since the Second Vatican Council, 1962-65, consistently bowed to anti-Christian pressure on all sorts of issues.

ISABELLA & SPAIN’S JEWS

The most vociferous opponents to Isabella’s beatification base their protests on her expulsion of the Jews from Spain in the Alhambra Decree, which led, in some instances, to the destruction of Jewish places of worship, in particular, a synagogue in the city of Bastille. While it seems that the PC police squad have squashed Queen Isabella’s chance for earthly glorification, the still unsurpassed biography of her by William Thomas Walsh, *Isabella of Spain: The Last Crusader*, presents quite a different view of the monarch and the reality of late 15th-century Spanish life from how she is typically misrepresented in the press and by court historians.

Working from a variety of original sources, Walsh points out that many within the country’s Jewish community were actively engaged in undermining the queen’s authority and, more importantly to her, subverting the Christian faith. Her banishment decree was not a capricious act aimed at an oppressed minority that simply sought peacefully to practice its religion and folkways, but a well-thought-out response intended to counter a legitimate threat to her rule. In the

current secular humanistic age, such an act is considered “dictatorial” or “racist.” However, during the Age of Faith, monarchs such as Isabella considered themselves duty-bound to be “defenders of the Faith.” They not only looked out for the general welfare of their realms, but strove to protect the spiritual well-being of their subjects, be it from external forces or internal subterfuge.

RECONQUISTA

Columbus had approached the Spanish Crown about funding an Atlantic expedition prior to his epic journey. Isabella had promised the navigator support for such a mission only after the last vestiges of Muslim rule had been eradicated on the Iberian Peninsula. In early 1492, Ferdinand (Fernando) and Isabella accomplished that goal that had taken Spain some 700 years to overcome with the capture of Granada. The *Reconquista* completed, the Catholic monarchs, true to their word, awarded Columbus the necessary funds for his history-changing voyage.

The *Reconquista* was one of the most important events in the history of Christendom. It can be argued that the vast riches and lands that came with the New World discoveries were Divine Providence’s reward for Spain’s dogged determination to rid Christendom of the Mohammedan menace and Isabella’s sage decision to oust the Jews from the kingdom.

There was never any thought of compromise or coexistence with the Muslims in either the Catholic monarchs’ hearts or minds. After the sultan of Egypt al-Ashnat Saifud-Din Qa’it Bay had won a significant victory over the Ottoman Turks, he demanded that Ferdinand and Isabella stop their war in Granada. He threatened, among other measures, to take reprisals on Christian pilgrims and threatened the destruction of the Holy Sepulcher.³

Ferdinand was not to be intimidated. He quickly retorted with a sharp and detailed history of the *Recon-*



Brainwashed guilt-ridden White girls take turns stomping the Christopher Columbus statue after it was ripped down in front of the Minnesota State Capitol in St. Paul, Minnesota in June 2020. Should we honor Columbus for his historic voyages or relegate him to the dustbin of history because he was a less-than-perfect colonial administrator? Placing today's values on men who lived centuries ago is absurd and counterproductive to honest evaluations of their lives.

quista which showed that it was his and his predecessors' right to regain their homeland from the Muslim invaders. Moreover, if Catholics were killed to stop the war in Granada, Ferdinand would kill Granadan Moors in retribution.⁴ To this warning, no response was recorded from the sultan.

Isabella and Ferdinand used their money and resources not for "national greatness," or their own self aggrandizement as the later "absolutist" monarchs would do, but instead employed their treasures to triumphantly defeat one of Christianity's mortal foes: "Huge sums of money were spent and large armies raised and the war was pursued with a remarkable single-mindedness at the expense of almost all the country's other interests."⁵

If Christian principalities and powers of the time had a portion of Isabella's ardor for the faith, the "infidels" would have long since been vanquished or at least been pushed out of the former lands of the Roman Empire which they had brutally overrun. Unfortunately, the Western world went in an increasingly secular direction after the passing of the queen, eventually adopting totalitarian social democracy as its governing system, while pushing Christianity out from nearly every sector of public life.

Isabella's personal sanctity and love for her people have never been denied. Prior to the attack on the Muslim-held fortress of Loja, Isabella organized a massive army, the makeup of which consisted of soldiers from

across the European continent eager to join the crusade, inspired, no doubt, by the queen's indomitable will as the late Warren Carroll shows:

The whole army knew that Isabella . . . was praying night and day for their success; knowing her holiness, they were immensely confident in the power of her prayers. Never had her prestige among them stood so high; her constant care for the wounded, her kind and firm hand upon their supply line, keeping them equipped with all they needed wherever they might go, were now known and honored by every soldier.⁶

Even her love for her husband would not dissuade the queen from accomplishing what she believed was



Isabella was a beloved monarch and thus a favored subject of many artists. From left to right: Isabella in 1485, about the time her daughter Catherine of Aragon was born; a portrait of Isabella not created until 1848; a painting of Isabella by Antonio de Rincon, a court painter for Ferdinand and Isabella; a painting by Flemish court painter Jan van der Straat (also known as Juan de Flandes) of Isabella in middle age.

a holy mission. In 1484, Ferdinand had sought to reclaim the rights that his family had in Roussillon, France. Yet, the financial situation at the time only allowed for one war to be fought, so a decision had to be made: a conflict over a dynastic dispute or the continuation of the struggle to expel the Muslims.

Isabella never wavered. Unlike other sovereigns who became embroiled in internal politics instead of fulfilling their vows as Christian monarchs, Isabella pressed on, even more determined. In one of the few instances where her disagreements with her husband became public, the queen wrote:

This is so just and so holy an enterprise that among all those of Christian princes there was none more honorable or more worthy, none more likely to gain the aid of God and the love of the people. . . . Two years ago the war with the Moors began, in which great efforts were made and great preparations undertaken on land and sea, at immense cost. In view of all this, it appears unwise to lose all by beginning another war with the French.⁷

The *Reconquista* was not only a part of Spain's struggle, but became one of Christendom's major efforts. This can easily be seen with the par-

ticipation of knights and fighting men from across Europe. The most important of these were the Lombards, whom Isabella recognized as crucial for the achievement of the ultimate goal. As Carroll points out:

[T]he Lombards became the key to the war against Granada; they were the decisive and irresistible weapon, once brought to the scene of action. It was not easy to transport these monsters over the primitive roads of southern Spain, but it was done under Isabella's constant prodding.⁸

While the conquest of Granada at the beginning of 1492 ended 700 years of Muslim rule on the Iberian Peninsula, the victory would have never been achieved without the sacrifices of Queen Isabella. Before an attack on Granada could be made, the fortress of Baza had to be captured. Ferdinand's earlier defense of Sicily and his foray into France, however, left him critically short on funds. He considered postponing the assault until the needed money and supplies could be procured. He sought Isabella's advice.

Her response was typical: The campaign to retake Baza "had to be continued and it will be continued."⁹ Another retreat would be fatal to the spirit of the people and ultimate success. William Thomas Walsh explains the heroic efforts the queen made to

secure the funds, soldiers and supplies for Baza's capture:

Money was the first need. She pawned her gold and plate, priceless heirlooms from her ancestors. She sent all her jewels by speedy messengers to Valencia and Barcelona . . . her pearl necklace, her balas rubies, even the jeweled crown of Saint Fernando.¹⁰

The amount sold was astronomical, totaling some 60,000 florins.¹¹ "The pawning of Isabella's jewels," Walsh contends, "was the turning point in . . . the fall of Baza [which] marked the beginning of its third and final phase."¹²

The capitulation of Granada and the restoration of Christianity in Spain was celebrated throughout Europe and recognized at the time for its supreme significance. Probably no one summed up the accomplishment of Ferdinand and Isabella better than England's King Henry VII who proclaimed:

These many years the Christians have not gained new ground or territory upon the infidels, nor enlarged and set farther the bounds of the Christian world. But this is now done by the prowess and devotion of Fernando and Isabella, sovereigns of Spain, who to their immortal honor have recovered the great and rich kingdom



Ferdinand and Isabella, the “Catholic Monarchs,” at about the time of their marriage in 1469. The young man to the left of the illustration is most likely—though not for certain—their son Don Juan, prince of Asturias. Three daughters lived to adulthood: Joanna, Maria and Catherine. Nearly every current surviving European monarch can trace his or her lineage to Ferdinand and Isabella, including, but not limited to, King Felipe VI of Spain, King Albert II of Belgium, Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg, Elizabeth II of England, King Harald V of Norway, Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, King Karl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and King Willem Alexander of the Netherlands. The princes of Monaco and Liechtenstein are also related.

of Granada, and the populous and mighty city of the same name from the Moors . . . for which this assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thanks to God, and to celebrate this noble act of the king of Spain, who in this is not only victorious but apostolical, in the gaining of new provinces to the Christian faith.¹³

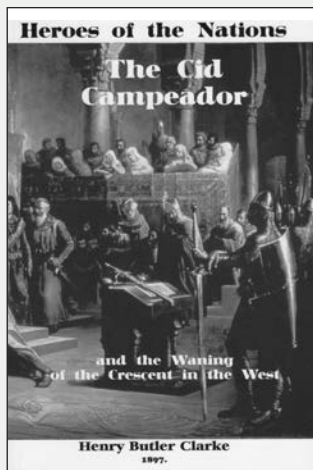
LIBERATING THE NEW WORLD

Although no one realized it at the time, Isabella’s patronage of Columbus and the later Spanish exploration of the Americas proved to be just as liberating for the indigenous peoples

of the Western Hemisphere as had Isabella and Ferdinand’s eradication of Muslim and Jewish power in Iberia in 1492. Most of what has been taught about Columbus and his heroic benefactor has been distorted, lied about and politicized for the advancement of leftist causes, the most important of which is the smearing of the great European men of the past and to ridicule the pride their descendants feel in their glorious heritage. The historical untruths have not stopped with Columbus and Queen Isabella, but are being spread about conditions of the pre-Columbian societies.

Instead of an idyllic land where the inhabitants lived in peace and harmony with one another until the evil, conquering White man appeared, life in the pre-Columbian Americas was, to say the least, quite grisly. A recent archeological discovery in Mexico City of the ancient Aztec Empire shows again what everyone already knew, prior to the onslaught of leftist historical Revisionism, that barbaric human sacrifice was practiced on a large scale.¹⁴

Archeologists have found more than 650 skulls where human sacrifices were conducted at the site of



The Cid Campeador and the Waning of the Crescent in the West

By Henry Butler Clarke. Written in 1897, here is the story of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar (c. 1043-1099), a Castilian nobleman and military leader in medieval Spain. The Moors called him El Cid, which meant the Lord (probably from the original Arabic *al-sayyid*). The Christians called him *El Campeador*, which means “Outstanding Warrior.” Written before the era of political correctness, here is The Cid’s story—and that of Spain—from the Muslim conquest (A.D. 711) to the time of The Cid himself, until his death in A.D. 1099. Chapters cover the Saracen conquest, the ancestry of The Cid, the legendary accomplishments of The Cid as a young man and his youthful exploits, the reign of Don Sancho, the accession of Don Alfonso and the banishment of The Cid, The Cid in exile, the conquests of Alfonso and the Saracen princes of the south, the Almoravides in Spain, the Battle of Zalaca, the reconciliation of Alfonso and The Cid, Yusuf’s return, the outlawing of The Cid again, conquests in Andalusia, the unification of Spanish forces, the revolution at Valencia, Ibn Jehaf, sieges of Valencia, The Cid’s victory, the last battle, his death. Includes three appendices: 1) Combats between noblemen; 2) Laws of banishment; and 3) 11th-century ritualistic controversy. Softcover 382 pages, 20 illustrations, #820, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

Templo Mayor, which was one of the primary temples of the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan. The new find substantiates the description of Andres de Tapla, a Spanish soldier who accompanied conquistador Hernando Cortez in 1521, and his account of the discovery of tens of thousands of skulls which were in a temple that became known as Huey Tzompantli. The number of skulls must have been vast, for they “struck fear” in the hearty and seasoned Spanish explorers.

The sheer brutality of the Aztecs toward the non-allied tribes in the region was one of the main reasons so many of the terrorized neighbors of the Aztecs enlisted in droves to help Cortez defeat the Aztec Empire, otherwise known as the Triple Alliance—the three major city-states of Mexico-Tenochtitlan, Texcoco and Tlacopan.

That the Spanish immediately ended this hellish practice is not much spoken about by leftist history professors in their lectures to their gullible, wide-eyed students. Such inconvenient facts do not fit the liberal paradigm of the evil marauding conquistadors subjugating the innocent Mesoamerican peoples to Spanish rule. Nor is there much mention by academia that Columbus’s discovery more importantly—and horrifically for the politically correct—brought Christianity to the indigenous peoples and thus a chance for eternal salvation, literacy and basic humanity.

Instead of enslavement and plunder that leftist historians use as motives for the exploration of the New World by the Spanish Crown, the exact opposite was the truth, as candidly stated by Columbus himself:

She [Isabella] would continue the experiment for the glory of God and His Church, even if the islands yielded nothing but rocks and stones. She had spent more money . . . on enterprises of less importance, and would consider all she had disbursed well employed, for it would result in the spread of [Christianity] and the good of Spain.¹⁵

CONCLUSION

Nearly every moral and ethical system ever devised has always condemned ingratitude. Acknowledgment and veneration of the glorious deeds of those of the past in which a civilization was built is a necessary duty for its preservation. When a culture’s icons are ignorantly defamed or replaced, it is a sure sign that it is in steep decline. The tearing down of statues of Christopher Columbus and other luminaries of America’s past is an ominous indicator of a deeply troubled and disintegrating society.

Since Columbus and Isabella are intimately bound in history, the tearing down of his statues are also a desecration of her great name. If it had not been for the indomitable efforts

“
Attacks on the
memory of Columbus
are also, by extension,
attacks on the good
name of Isabella.

of Queen Isabella, the discovery of America may not have taken place for centuries later. This would have meant, in the New World, continued human sacrifice on an industrial scale and the continued enslavement of neighboring tribes by the Aztec Empire. In Europe, Spain—and possibly the rest of Europe—may have been taken over by Muslim armies.

Although today’s “Powers That Be” may denigrate her name, there is an overwhelming number of contemporary accounts that ably attest to her personal sanctity. The huge success and popularity of her reign could have led, as it had with so many other rulers, to megalomania. However, throughout her remarkable life, she saw herself not as a mighty, semi-di-

vine empress, but a servant of God, as she movingly expressed on the eve of her coronation:

To you Lord, in whose hands is the right of kings, I humbly pray that you may hear the prayer of your servant and show forth the truth, manifesting your will by your wonderful deeds; so that if I am not in the right, do not let me sin through ignorance, but if my cause be just, give me zeal and strength to obtain it with the help of your grace.¹⁶ ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 "Christopher Columbus Statue Retrieved From Baltimore Harbor After Protesters Tossed It." baltimore.cbslocal.com.

2 Jerome Socolovsky, "Isabella: Saint or Anti-Semite?" *The Washington Times*, June 1, 2002, C12.

3 Warren H. Carroll, *Isabel of Spain: The Catholic Queen*, Front Royal, VA: Christendom Press, 1991, p. 190.

4 *Ibid.*

5 Jonathan Riley-Smith, *The Crusades: A History*, London: Bloomsbury Academic, 3rd edition, 2014, p. 312.

6 Carroll, *Isabel of Spain*, p. 172.

7 Quoted in Carroll, *Isabel of Spain*, pp. 158-9.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 159.

9 Reuters, "Tower of Human Skulls in Mexico Casts New Light on Aztec Sacrifices." July 2, 2017.

10 Quoted in Rev. Frs. Alphonsus Maria Duran, M.J., and Paul Mary Vota, M.J., *Why Apologize for the Spanish Inquisition?* Chicago: Miles Jesu, 2000 p. 10.

11 Carroll, *Isabel of Spain*, p. 192.

12 Walsh, *Isabella of Spain*, p. 314.

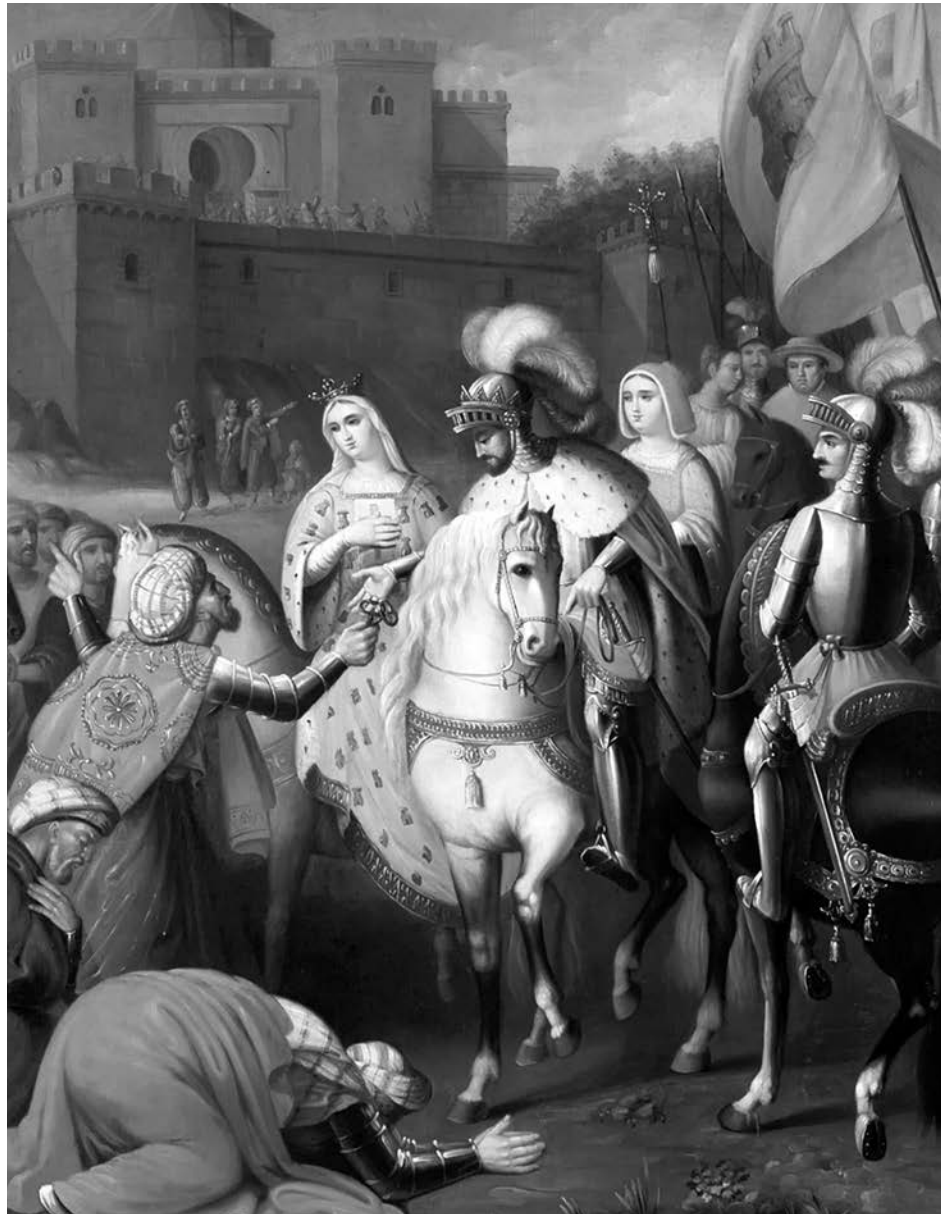
13 Quoted in Walsh, *Isabella of Spain*, pp. 333-34.

14 Reuters, "Tower of Human Skulls in Mexico Casts New Light on Aztec Sacrifices." 2 July 2017.

15 Quoted in Rev. Frs. Alphonsus Maria Duran, M.J., and Paul Mary Vota, M.J., *Why Apologize for the Spanish Inquisition?* Chicago: Miles Jesu, 2000 p. 10.

16 *Ibid.*, p. 10.

ANTONIUS J. PATRICK is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers. This essay is dedicated to the French historian, H. Daniel-Rops (1901-1965).



The Capitulation of Grenada, a painting by Vicente Barneto y Vazquez, shows Boabdil, the sultan of the Emirate of Grenada, surrendering the keys to the city to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in late 1491. This led to the Treaty of Grenada, signed November 25. For 10 years the Moors and Christians had been battling for control of Grenada. The treaty guaranteed the rights of Muslims in the region to be safe from persecution, and protected mosques and Muslim holy places, among other generous provisions, including the right to elect their own local leaders. Unfortunately, the treaty broke down and the Muslims revolted. A pardon was issued for the rebels, but only if they converted to Christianity. By 1499, most of the Muslims in Grenada had done so. Ferdinand and Isabella, however, rejected harsh methods, preferring instead that their non-Christian subjects willingly convert to Christianity. This policy of voluntary conversion was also that favored by Fr. Junipero Serra, as we learned in his diary accounts. (See TBR, September/October 2020.)

Moorish Spain

Paradise or multicultural disaster?

WE ARE TOLD THAT LIFE UNDER ISLAMIC RULE in Moorish Spain was a multicultural paradise, with Muslims, Jews and Christians living in peace and harmony and that great advances were made in the arts and sciences during this time. But is this mainstream characterization of life in Moorish Spain true?

By Sidney Secular

One of the anti-European and anti-Christian left's most cherished delusions, and one embedded in the establishment's version of history, is that "al-Andalusia" or Moorish Spain (A.D. 711-1492) was a more civilized and enlightened entity than the backward contemporary civilization of Medieval Christian Europe. With the recent establishment of the cult of multiculturalism, contemporary Muslim countries, especially Moorish Spain, are held up as a successful multicultural societies in which Christians, Jews and Muslims flourished together beneath the tolerant eyes of enlightened Islamic rulers. So what's wrong with that picture? Unfortunately, Moorish Spain was no multicultural paradise.

The first point to grasp is that the Muslim invasion of A.D. 711 did not overwhelm a backward cultural wasteland on the Iberian Peninsula. Spain had been under Roman control and influence longer than any

Western land outside of Italy, and produced more Latin scholars and emperors than any other Roman province. The Visigothic inhabitants were the most Romanized of all the peoples that took over from the Latin Roman Empire.

Visigothic leaders spoke Latin and had spent many generations in military and political service to Rome, picking up a huge number of their customs and sophistication. The several centuries that followed the fall of Rome saw a blending of Roman and German elements creating a new civilization. This new civilization produced a wealth of sacred art and music. Men were educated in all the academic disciplines. Visigothic law also demonstrated a typically European concern for limiting the power of the ruler and produced a series of documents similar to the Magna Carta.

While a promising Christian Hispano-Visigothic civilization was developing in Spain, Islam was born amid the tents of largely illiterate Bedouin nomads on the Arabian peninsula. In the latter half of the 7th century, Muslims overran the

northern coastal area of Africa, destroying the Christian kingdoms that had existed there. In 711, a mostly Berber Muslim army (the "Moors") invaded and conquered almost the entire Iberian peninsula in the span of just 10 years.

Arab chroniclers recorded the astonishment of the relatively uncultured Muslim invaders at the splendor of the Spanish cities. They were mesmerized by the huge treasures of gold and jewels of inestimable value they were able to carry away. In response to the plundering, the Christians buried or hid various articles from the marauding invaders. Archaeologists and treasure seekers still come across these valuables even today.

Spanish Jews, who had been subjugated by the Christian Visigothic rulers and saddled with significant legal restrictions, allied themselves with the invaders in the hope of improving their condition. For a time, the Jews were recruited to become viziers to protect the newly conquered areas for the Muslims. Once the Muslims were firmly in control, however, the Jews were



A fanciful rendering of “the last Moor” and his compatriot taking a final look at a Spanish city.

reduced to a position similar to the Christians, and their condition began to steadily deteriorate.

Muslim commanders offered high posts to Christian lords who agreed not to resist the invasion. They were allowed to keep their lands, servants and religion because of the numerical inferiority of the Muslims, and not out of any “Islamic tolerance.” These agreements were broken as soon as it was convenient to do so.

The *jihad* or “holy war” was an important element of the conquest. Burning down and flooding “infidel” towns occurred. Fruit trees were cut down. Livestock was slaughtered. Entire villages were destroyed. Sacred buildings were torn down. Whether the defeated were allowed to live or be massacred was up to each individual victorious

Muslim commander, and there were a number of recorded cases of outright extermination.

A favorite gambit of Islam’s apologists is to equate Muslim holy wars with the Christian Crusades, but the latter were instituted because of the depredations of the former. A “crusade” was a unique event that only a pope could proclaim, whereas *jihad* is a permanent state of being decreed by Islamic law.

Beginning about 40 years after the conquest, the Umayyad Dynasty was in control of Moorish Spain and ruled it from 756 to 1031. The court historians usually cite this period as the pinnacle of Andalusian civilization. Actually, this period was marked by religious and political persecutions, beheadings, impalings and crucifixions of infidels. The level of these depredations has

never been exceeded in Spain. The Moors were coarse, uneducated and not very skilled at writing or mathematics. The Moorish nobility was especially ignorant, and was proud to be labeled with that distinction. Thus, they used Jews, Christians and freed foreigners to handle their administrative affairs.

Non-Muslims were given the choice of converting, being killed, or accepting the status of *dhimmis*, a class obliged to pay a special tax called the *jizya* with all sorts of other additional arbitrary incremental taxes. All these taxes supported the pashas’ ostentatious palaces, harems, slaves and city embellishment programs. Keeping people in this status was preferred to making them slaves.

Muslims required Christians and Jews to be confined to their own

neighborhoods, except for economic transactions. Christians were required to either stand or kneel in the presence of Muslims as a sign of respect.

Christians were usually not permitted to build new churches, and were required to obtain permission to repair existing churches. The *muezzin* loudly called Muslims to prayer, but churches were forbidden to ring their bells. Displays of crosses were not permitted on persons or in churches and buildings.

Any disparagement of Islam or attempted revolts against Muslim rule (and there were several) were met with reprisals including beheadings, impalings, fatal floggings or being boiled alive. Property was taken from dissenters, especially the Christians. Christian martyrs against Islam have received little sympathy from modern historians who dub them “troublemakers” and “self-immolators.”

The situation of the Christians and Jews under Islamic rule gradually deteriorated over time punctuated by massive anti-Jewish riots that broke out in Grenada in 1066. The picture of a multicultural paradise in Spain painted by establishment historians is meant to foster the idea that since Jews and Arabs are similar genetically and are “People of the Book,” they are capable of getting along with each other. Transposing this idea to the modern multicultural dispensation results in the conclusion that we can all get along if we try, so that Muslims from Third World nations are now invited to migrate to Western countries in droves, even though most Muslims have no interest in integrating into Western society. [In some instances, who could blame them?—Ed.]

The populations of most of the Jews, Christians, and even Muslims in Moorish Spain suffered under the most stifling and strict rules governing cultural, religious, and social life found in that Muslim domain. Music

was prohibited, except for playing tambourines, and Muslim clerics were empowered to enter any home where music could be heard in order to confiscate or destroy the musical instruments. Christian slave girls were the only people allowed to play musical instruments.

Chess, backgammon and dice games were prohibited. Muslims certainly enjoyed higher status than Christians and Jews, but not any more freedom, autonomy or power than non-Muslims.

Moorish women from aristocratic families, however, were permitted to enter the legal, educa-

”
All philosophy
and logic books
in the Cordoba
region were
publicly burned.

tional and medical professions.

However, then as now, Muslim women generally spent their lives solely within the family circle, and their relationships were restricted to their parents and other women.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, Islam did not play an important role in preserving classical learning and transmitting it to Western Europe. The classical Greek and Roman texts were studied and preserved by the Christian monks and lay scholars of the Western Roman and Byzantine empires. They were never “lost and then recovered” by the Muslims.

Arab scholarship in Moorish Spain hardly existed. Arab intellectuals were ignorant of Greek. What scientific and philosophical works they read were Arabic translations made by Christian scholars. Many

Arab rulers disapproved of the study of such works altogether. At one point, all philosophy and logic books in the Cordoba region were publicly burned.

The gorgeous Moorish architecture, such as the famed Alhambra, so admired by modern tourists, conceals an origin unflattering to its builders. Islam has little in the way of a native architectural tradition. It started out with nomads in the Arabian desert who had few permanent structures of any kind. As the area conquered by the Muslims expanded, however, it appropriated and converted Christian houses of worship into mosques and gradually began incorporating Romano-Christian architectural styles into its own constructions. Constructions built by the Arabs themselves in North Africa did not last long because of the Arabs’ sloppiness, poor materials, and lack of knowledge of building techniques.

In Spain, Muslim rulers constructed buildings by cannibalizing columns and other building components and materials from Roman and Visigothic churches. For example, much of the Great Mosque of Cordoba was built with materials taken from demolished churches. Even the technique of alternating red brick and white stone used in the Great Mosque of Cordoba is adopted from the Roman technique called “*opus vittatum mixtum*” that can be seen in the surviving Roman aqueducts in Spain. The Mosque’s mosaics are actually Greek-influenced.

By A.D. 1200, most of the Christians and Jews had escaped or immigrated to the northern slice of the Iberian peninsula still controlled by their religious brethren. Gaining support from these newcomers, the Christians slowly advanced against the Moors, and gradually pushed them southward. By 1492, they were unable to resist the royal decree of Ferdinand and Isabella that expelled them from Spain altogether, ending nearly eight centuries of their dom-

ination of the peninsula.

Popularizers of the myth of the Andalusian paradise like to emphasize all the things we can “learn” from the history of Moorish Spain. This endeavor consists of trying to find, at all costs, evidence that the said entity was a bastion of tolerance, feminism and multiculturalism, and therefore worthy of emulation. Such a mindset only guarantees that we will never be able to learn anything from the study of the past. Academic proponents of the “Andalusian Paradise” are perfectly frank about their desire to employ historical scholarship in the service of the contemporary multicultural project.

Part and parcel of this academic fetish is a conscious effort to downgrade the West, often culminating in a denial of its very existence. In this irrational and senseless conception, the Spanish Christian population subjugated by the Muslims in the 8th century did not have enough in common with the Christians across the Pyrenees or elsewhere to consider them all as parts of a single civilizational entity that might be called, “The West,” or used to be called “Christendom.”

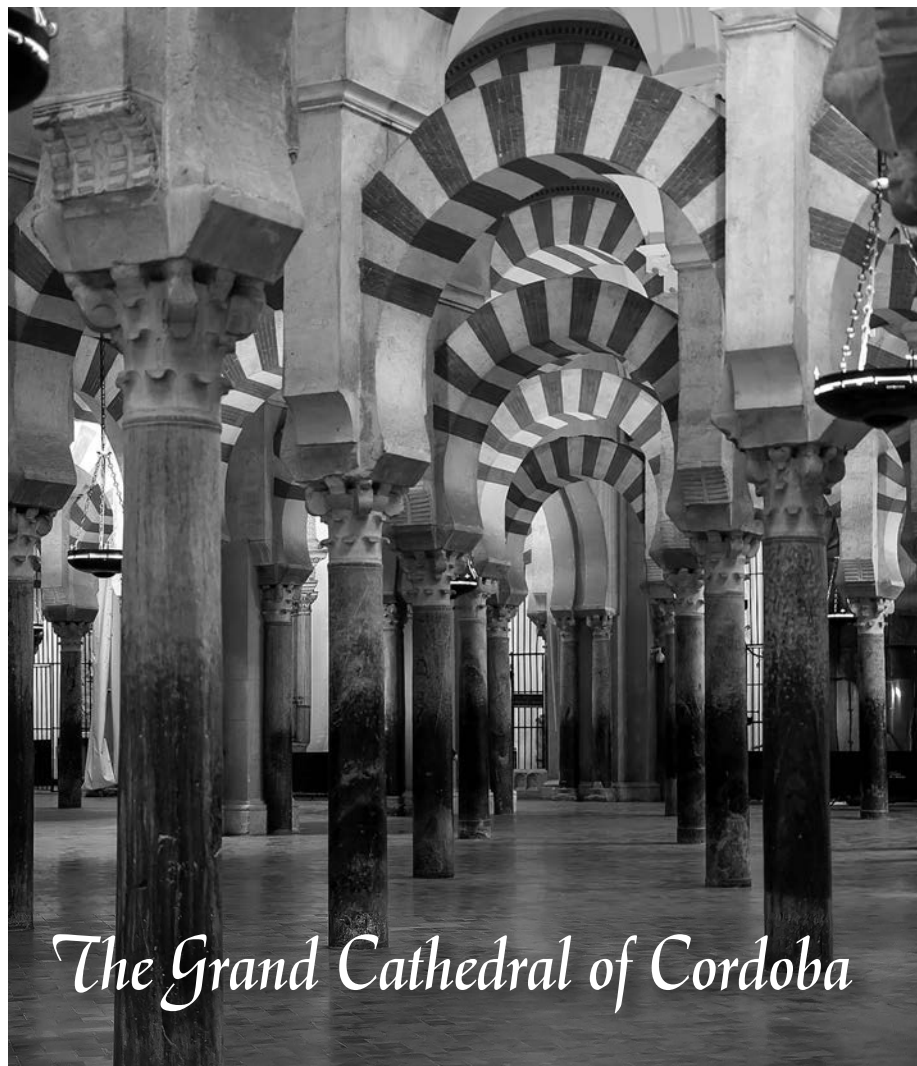
Islam inexplicably escapes critical examination and somehow is considered worthy of being embraced despite all evidence to the contrary, as are all non-Western cultures no matter how depraved or backward they may be.

Contemporary historiography concerning Muslim Andalusia is thus yet one more front in the great struggle of our time—that of reversing the decline of White European civilization in the face of an unremitting assault from a multitude of enemies, both internal and external. ♦

SOURCE:

The Myth of the Andalusian Paradise: Muslims, Christians and Jews Under Islamic Rule in Medieval Spain, Dario Fernandez-Morer, Wilmington, DE: ISI Books, 2016.

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The Grand Cathedral of Cordoba

The Grand Cathedral of Cordoba, Andalusia (also known as the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption): Originally built as a shrine to St. Vincent III during the Visigothic era, before that, the site had been used for a Roman structure, probably an ancient house of pagan worship. When the Muslims conquered what is now Spain in the 8th century, the original church was ordered to be shared by Muslims and Christians as a dual house of worship. That ended in 784 when Umayyad Prince Abd Al-Rahman I purchased the Christian share of the shrine and had the church destroyed and a mosque built on the site, employing Christian architects from Syria and Christian craftsmen. Money was no object, as the Muslim rulers of Iberia had become rich from the tax on non-Muslims and also from the sale of the precious ores and stones quarried in the mines of Andalusia. For instance, there are more than 850 columns in the church (it became a cathedral again after the Moors were banished from Spain) made of onyx, marble, jasper, granite and porphyry. Scented woods were used, affixed by nails made of gold. Today the cathedral is strictly a Christian house of worship, though Muslims have lobbied energetically for the Catholic Church to allow the structure to be used for Islamic prayer.

An Interview with Monika Schaefer

RECENTLY, TBR'S ASSISTANT EDITOR JOHN FRIEND had the chance to sit down with Canadian activist Monika Schaefer. Monika and her brother Alfred were each arrested in Germany as a direct result of their publicly expressed Revisionist views on World War II, National Socialist Germany and the extent of the so-called Jewish "Holocaust" of the Adolf Hitler era, the most taboo topics not only in Germany, but much of the Western world.

TBR: Please give us an overview of what happened on your trip to Germany that led to your arrest. What was your purpose for going? Why were you originally arrested? What was going through your mind as you were being arrested?

Schaefer: Some people openly questioned why I would venture into Germany, knowing the extreme thought- and speech-control laws in existence there. Were they not asking the wrong question? Should they not question and challenge Germany's state repression, rather than imputing blame or responsibility onto me for going to jail?

My trip to Germany in 2017 was purely for a holiday. Christmas was coming and I had a break in my violin teaching schedule, and had no weddings or other gigs booked. It was a perfect time to go visit my brother Alfred. My trip was to be one month, mid-December 2017 to mid-January 2018. We always had lots to talk about and dinnertime conversation was never dull.

While there, I learned that a court date was coming up for Sylvia Stolz. It was the continuation of her trial for the crime of making a speech in 2012



Canadian activist Monika Schaefer

at the Anti-Censorship Coalition Conference in Switzerland. In that speech Sylvia had described the German Law, Paragraph 130, and how she was hauled out of court while doing her job too well while defending Revisionist Ernst Zündel.

I was intensely curious as to what a speech crime trial looked like, and wanted to meet this heroic woman. On the morning of January 3, 2018, Alfred and I caught a ride with Henry

Hafenmayer in his rented car to make the trip into Munich to the Nymphenburger Strasse courthouse.

I could not help but notice the GPS unit ETA, Estimated Time of Arrival. It was ominously predicting 9:11 for almost our entire trip into the city.

Waiting for the proceedings to begin, I whispered to Alfred how surreal it all was. There was the pale clerk with his greasy, scraggly long hair and flowing black robe, straight out of a Charles Dickens novel. The state prosecutor was half asleep. The judge was surrounded by her minions, all looking very bureaucratically important. "Yes," Alfred whispered with a laugh, "it is a modern-day Inquisition."

About 40 minutes into the session, a surprise recess was called. Out we filed into the hallway, standing around in a circle with other supporters and friends, when a tall and slender blonde woman swooped onto the scene and asked me my name. In my surprise and naiveté, I simply answered her with "Monika." She turned towards three heavily armed police officers who came out of nowhere, victoriously declaring, "That is her! That is her! Arrest her."

These officers surrounded me, and



Playing the violin has been a lifelong passion for Monika, shown above. What began as a hobby turned into a career of teaching and performing. Monika has played at weddings and countless other events, both as a soloist and in ensembles. Her repertoire encompasses classical, Keltic, old-time fiddle and bluegrass, as well as her own compositions. Her time in jail took a definitive turn for the better when her violin was brought in during her third month of incarceration.

told me I was under arrest. I was incredulous. Head shaking, I questioned their authority. I told them that I was Canadian and that I was a free woman. Their rather ominous answer was, “You should have thought of that before coming to Germany!”

I stuttered something about wanting to see their piece of paper that gave them authority to arrest me. I could not find the right words for what I was trying to say, and it felt as though my brain were freezing.

The attorney for Sylvia Stolz, Wolfram Nahrath, was part of the group behind me. I turned to them with an utterly helpless feeling. Time slowed down. What to do? The police surrounding me stood close and were intimidating. Herr Nahrath kept repeating softly but insistently “*nicht mitmachen*,” meaning “do not go along with it.” My face and body were blank. What did this mean—“not go along with it”—when I felt I had no choice?

In retrospect, of course, there

were many times I wondered what would have happened had I simply walked away. Would they have forcibly grabbed me? Or if I had sat down on the floor, or stood stiffly—would they have picked me up, like they did with Sylvia years earlier when they physically removed her from the Zündel trial?

The scene culminated with my being led away in handcuffs. How can I describe what I was feeling at that moment? I can clearly see it like a

Two Must-Read TBR Books About “the Holocaust”

Debating the Holocaust: A New Look at Both Sides

By Thomas Dalton. Issues discussed include: No trace of a “Hitler order” to exterminate Jews. Key witnesses have falsified or exaggerated important aspects of their stories. Major death camps—Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, and Treblinka—have all but vanished. Little evidence of disturbed earth for mass graves. Few remains of the millions of alleged victims—neither bones nor ash. Mass-gassing with Zyklon-B nearly impossible. Mass-gassing with diesel exhaust practically impossible. Wartime air photos show none of the alleged mass-cremations. The 6 million number has no basis in fact. Trends in Jewish world population suggest many fewer than 6 million lost. The current 1 million “survivors” implies few wartime deaths. Ghettos and concentration camps served for ethnic cleansing and forced labor. In this book, for the first time ever, the reader can now judge for himself with arguments and counter-arguments. Soft-cover, 334 pages, #815, \$25.

The Holocaust: An Introduction—Exploring the Evidence

By Thomas Dalton. Where did the six million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven’t we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. Not only is it a fascinating story in its own right, but it can point us to deeper truths about our contemporary society. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let’s explore the evidence, and see where it leads. Soft-cover, 128 pages, 13 illustrations, #816, \$15.

See the ordering form on page 80 of this issue for S&H and TBR discounts.

film in my memory, and yet I cannot really describe what I was feeling. Certainly, my heart was beating hard. Everything was in slow motion. I felt shocked and helpless. As I was being led away, I turned my head over my shoulder. I beheld the tight throng of friends, including Alfred, standing like soldiers watching one of their own being led to the scaffold, their faces and countenance so grave. That image is etched into my brain.

Why was I arrested?

Evidently the authorities had spotted me in the public gallery and decided this was a good time to snatch me. As I was later to learn, they had a file on me.

It was mid-February 2018, six weeks since I had been taken into custody, when I learned that it was my German relatives who had reported Alfred and me to the authorities just days after my “Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust” video was released in June 2016. Neither the authorities nor my relatives informed me that there was a file on me now and that perhaps I should think twice about entering Germany. These relatives had said nothing to Alfred or me about reporting us, but they did write an email forbidding us any further contact with their family.

Those relatives who reported us are good, well-meaning people. We had a close relationship up until that moment. I am not angry with them personally, but I am angry with those who are responsible for the “reeducation” of several generations of German people. It is induced mental illness when good people behave in a self-destructive manner.

They believe that Germany was *bad*; now Germany is *good*; and we are making Germany *bad* again.

B’nai B’rith Canada made a point of publicly congratulating the German government for dealing well with the problem of “Holocaust deniers.” They lamented that the Canadian government was lagging behind in these matters and could learn a thing or

two from Germany. They also took credit for having alerted the German authorities about the Schaeferes.

TBR: What was it like being in jail? What was it like interacting with other prisoners?

Schaefer: In “reeducated” Germany, à la George Orwell style, coming in as “the Nazi” was not pleasant. Entering prison is a degrading and humiliating experience anyway, as the staff ensures that the prisoners understand who the boss is and who is to obey. But being seen as a “Nazi,” they gave me “extra special” treatment, particularly a few individual guards, who made their hatred and contempt abundantly clear.

At first I must have looked like a wide-eyed deer in jail, but after the first few weeks, I resolved to always try (and usually succeeded) to be friendly and polite, to keep my cool and not descend to their level. I got along well with other prisoners and became known as a go-to person if someone needed a shoulder to lean on or wanted interesting conversation. I was generally in a good mood and cheerful—most of the time.

This behavior paid off. I felt that I was gaining respect from most of the guards. The change in my treatment from beginning to end was black to white—absolutely no comparison! They still held the keys and control, but the change in attitude was phenomenal. Most treated me with respect and the ones who particularly hated “the Nazi” tried more or less to ignore me after a while.

As for prison life—oh, so interesting. Sometimes I thought I was just sent there to gather stories. Lots of drama. All kinds of people end up in prison. Yes, there were real criminals and crazies (quite literally) there, but I believe many innocents as well (my own case in point, of course).

Ethnic German women were in the minority. There were gypsies, women from Eastern Europe, Africa and a few from further afield. In the men’s prison, those proportions are much more stark. My brother Alfred



writes in his letters that it feels as though he were in an African prison with German staff.

I made many friends. We laughed and talked and played, during those few hours when we could. Lockup hours at that high-security prison were quite extreme, 21 hours a day.

The day began with hot water delivered through the hatch in the door at 6 a.m. We used to joke about how special we were to receive private room service and to have numerous secretaries. At 10 a.m., we had one hour in the courtyard if we chose to go outside. If not, you were locked in. I always marveled at the number of women who chose to stay inside their cells. I told my friends to check if I was still alive if they did not see me in the courtyard. Following the courtyard hour, the hot meal of the day was delivered and our cell doors remained open just long enough for

us to eat fast and wash our military-style platters. Then another lockup period, until 14:00, when another food delivery was made, this time bread and some kind of sausage or spread. That was to last until the hot meal the next day. Food was plentiful, but quality varied. Final lock-up occurred at 15:30.

That brief hour and a half flew by far too quickly, usually filled with errands at the office, mailing or receiving letters, showering, socializing, occasionally playing a game of “kicker” (table football) in a tiny common room before the inevitable “*Einschluss!*” over the loudspeakers—locked in for another day. Day in day out, round and round it went, faster and faster. Days melted into weeks, weeks into months.

Some people complained constantly about the food, but I was actually quite grateful. My father, as a

Siblings Alfred and Monika

Schaefer are shown above celebrating Christmas Eve in 2017—just 10 days prior to Monika’s arrest. The tradition of the Christmas tree stems from ancient Germanic cultural practices. In this day and age of forced “diversity,” the Christmas tree and Nativity scenes are being pushed out of public spaces, schools and town squares as “offensive.” Will we see the day when the Christmas tree itself is outlawed as a symbol of “hate” and “White supremacy”? In recent months, we have already seen a growing number of attacks against churches, so nothing would surprise us.



A Telling Confession

“Atrocity propaganda is how we won the war. And we’re only really beginning with it now! We will continue this atrocity propaganda, we will escalate it until nobody will accept even a good word from the Germans, until all the sympathy they may still have abroad will have been destroyed and they themselves will be so confused that they will no longer know what they are doing.

“Once that has been achieved, once they begin to run down their own country and their own people, not reluctantly, but with eagerness to please the victors, only then will our victory be complete. It will never be final.

“Re-education needs careful tending, like an English lawn. Even one moment of negligence, and the weeds crop up again—those indestructible weeds of historical truth.”

—SEFTON DELMER (1904-1979), former British chief of “black propaganda,” said this after the German surrender in 1945, in a conversation with Dr. Friedrich Grimm, a German professor of international law.

POW, had not been so lucky with the food in the Rhine Meadows camp, one of the notorious “Eisenhower Death camps,” where many—renamed Disarmed Enemy Combatants—died of starvation. [See interview with James Bacque, TBR, September/October 2019.—Ed.]

TBR: Give us an overview of the case against you and the legal process in Germany. How long did it take to see a judge? What were you charged with? What was your penalty?

Schaefer: These speech crime charges leveled against my brother Alfred and me all stem from Par. 130, a law which has existed in Germany since 1994. Jewish groups had lobbied hard for many years to get that law into place. My attorney, Wolfram Nahrath, told the court that, during his training as a lawyer, they were encouraged to have open debate about all subjects, and that nothing should be off limits. Retired judges in Germany have openly called for this law to be scrapped. It is completely unconstitutional and contradicts their “*Grundgesetz*” or foundational law, which supposedly gives the people total freedom of speech.

In fact, when I told fellow German prisoners that I was in jail for things that I said, they could not believe it. When I elaborated that it was about that taboo subject the “Holocaust,” they said, “Oh! That’s different.” Indeed, that is different. The “Holocaust” is special. Germans will tell you: “We have freedom of speech, but not about the ‘Holocaust’.” And that is good.” That is what my cousins said, the ones who reported us to the authorities. They see Germany as now being “good” in that they are welcoming lots of “refugees” into the nation. This mindset is the direct result of decades of the reeducation that Sefton Delmer spoke of in 1945. [See item at left.—Ed.]

For most of the day of my arrest, January 3, 2018, I was held in a tiny cell in the basement of the courthouse. There was a short wooden bench against the back wall, and a tiny table bolted to the wall. When I

rang the bell for the guard to let me go to the toilet across the hall, they glowered at me with utter contempt and hate. In the cell I sat, I laid down all curled up, I paced three steps corner to corner. I counted ceiling and wall tiles just to stay active.

Nahrath, who was defending Sylvia Stolz upstairs, was given two minutes to see me in the dungeon. He offered to delay his flight to Berlin by a day to appear with me before the judge the next day. I gratefully accepted. They must bring an arrestee before a judge within 24 hours to make a determination of justification for detainment.

I was searched three times that day, including a strip search. One wonders how they expected me to acquire goods in between those searches, or perhaps it was more an attempt to dehumanize and humiliate me.

That evening, two police officers drove me to a small town on the outskirts of Munich, where I was held overnight in a police cell. The cell contained a hard mattress, two scratchy wool blankets, no pillow, a bare toilet and bars. On the other side of the bars was a sink. They assured me that if I needed something, they would respond to the bell. Fortunately, I did not have an emergency, because their response to my ring took about two hours. I needed water. My mouth was dry as dust. When they finally came, they handed me a tiny paper cup of water through the bars and were quick to leave. I called out, “More water, please!” They were kind enough to refill that tiny paper cup.

The judge’s determination the next day was that I would be a flight risk, and so I was brought to my new “home,” the Stadelheim women’s high-security prison in Munich. Thus began one of the most interesting chapters of my life.

Bail hearings took place in March and May, but each time the outcome was predetermined, as was made obvious by their fabrication of outright lies which served as rationale to keep me in jail. It is a strange thing to be

kept in a cell without any idea how long the stay will be. No charges, no trial, no information.

Official charges were finally laid on April 20, 2018, and trial began six months minus one day after my arrest. There is a law in Germany which states that you can be detained for a maximum of six months prior to a trial. This law was meaningless, however, as evidenced by other prisoners whom I met, who waited much longer than that for their trials to start. The authorities simply sign another piece of paper to renew the six-month period, much like extending the loan of a library book.

Trial began on July 2, 2018. Many surprising things happened in that first week. The very first surprise for me was that there would be no transcripts. There is no recording device in a German courtroom and nobody typing what is said. Try to obtain a record of what transpired at the Schaefer sibling trial of 2018 and you will not succeed. It does not exist. The only things which go into the record are statements which are read into the court, and the occasional dictate by the judge. Sometimes the judge ordered a statement handed in without it being read out loud, promising to read for “homework,” to save time. Did these go into the record? Did anybody read them? Who knows? Certainly, the public did not hear them.

A strange thing happened on Day 1. The judge refused to allow us to use the microphone system. Several people from the public gallery said they could not hear anything, and the judge rebuked them for speaking. Finally I stood up without invitation and spoke, to say that either this is a public trial or it is not a public trial, and if the judge cares not about audibility for the public, then they are merely there for theater—the Muppet Show, as Alfred called it. Still he did not budge. In frustration I muttered that I could not really hear everything myself. This finally triggered



Alfred Schaefer has had many amazing adventures in his life, both professionally and personally. For years he worked as a program specialist for IBM, working in both America and Europe, and was also a sailor (shown above), a hang glider pilot and has cycled and traveled in North America, Europe and Africa. When he began to question official history and independently investigate various taboo topics for himself, he quickly recognized the importance of authentic history. Experiencing life to the fullest sharpens our appreciation of what we have, and crystallizes our understanding of what is at stake. But his spirit is undaunted and, even now, from his jail cell, he has kept his sense of humor and radiates joy, confidence and optimism.



Unrelenting Persecution

Sylvia Stolz with her courageous attorney Wolfram Nahrath, who also served as counsel for Monika Schaefer and Ursula Haverbeck. Stolz, one of many political prisoners in Germany who have dared to question the victors' version of WWII history, is nearing the end of her 18-month jail sentence. Haverbeck will be released November 5, 2020, and her next trial begins November 17 in Berlin. Horst Mahler is still in jail as of this writing but could be getting out soon. Past political prisoners in Germany include Ernst Zündel, Günter Deckert, Germar Rudolf, Gerd Ittner and more. Wolfgang Fröhlich spent many years in an Austrian prison, and British historian David Irving also was jailed there. TBR's late Frederick Töben was jailed in three different countries for "Holocaust denial," while TBR book author Hervé Ryssen was recently jailed in France.

a response. The technician was called, and within a few minutes we had a functioning microphone system.

On our 11th trial day, August 16, 2018, Sylvia Stolz stood up in the public gallery to announce that all writing materials had been confiscated by the security detail. They had no paper, pens or pencils. "Correct," confirmed the judge, "you are not permitted to take notes."

Our attorneys jumped on this and challenged it, citing laws and paragraphs. The next day this decision was indeed overturned, and note paper was allowed—but no "*Mitschreiben*" or transcribing. Point form only.

So, no transcripts for the archives, initially no microphones, statements were slashed, no writing materials for the public—does one get the impression of a secret trial?

TBR: Give us an overview of the case against Alfred and the legal process he has been involved with.

Schaefer: Charges were already pending against Alfred before my trip to Germany in 2017-18. There was to be a trial of four dissidents: Sylvia Stolz, Ursula Haverbeck, Gerd Ittner

and Alfred Schaefer, the "Dream Team," as Alfred called it.

Suddenly I was arrested and awaited trial while sitting in jail without charges. International attention put pressure on German state authorities to resolve this quickly. Attention is unwanted by the architects of speech crime legislation. They pulled Alfred out of that "Dream Team" and set up the trial of the siblings, Monika and Alfred.

The rest of the "Dream Team" was broken up as well. Ittner was picked up on his 60th birthday, May 12, 2018, and jailed for six months. This was not his first time being a political prisoner. Ursula Haverbeck, 89 at the time, was sent to jail, also in May of 2018. Henry Hafenmayer, who spent four days in jail in 2018, continues to be persecuted by German authorities and is in and out of court at the time of this writing.

Alfred was picked up at his home on July 6, 2018, at the end of Week 1 of our trial, and has been incarcerated ever since. They determined that in light of the severity of his crime and expected lengthy jail sentence, that

he would want to go on the run or flee the country.

Their justification document also included a lengthy explanation of the “threats” that Alfred had made toward the judiciary and toward Jews, when, in actual fact, Alfred’s statements were like weather warnings, the weatherman’s forecast about the coming storm.

They also mentioned something called “*Verdunklungsgefahr*,” which means risk of covering up the evidence. Ironically, the opposite is true. It is *they* who hide the evidence, while Alfred’s entire mission is to show the evidence, to enlighten, to teach, to expose.

On August 8, 2019, Alfred was sentenced to an additional 18 months for his words and actions during our 2018 speech trial. He had made the forbidden right-arm gesture while saying: “Look how high my dog Pavlov can jump!” During the trial he had explained, with documentary evidence, how he had reached his “forbidden” conclusions about WWII. The judge had repeatedly warned Alfred during the 2018 trial that he was committing a new crime, and that new charges would be laid if he continued speaking. Each time, Alfred carried on, saying that they want to lock him up for 6 million years, anyway, and he was simply telling the truth.

The state has also taken steps to dispossess Alfred of his life savings to pay court costs.

TBR: You are a Canadian citizen. What was the response from the Canadian government? Did you have any legal assistance from your own country?

Schaefer: The Canadian government was worse than neutral. The Canadian Consulate in Munich received a call from Ottawa just days before the trial began. Ottawa forbade them to attend the trial. That can only be interpreted as a decree coming from the highest level of government.

The very first sign of life from the outside world came on January 17, 2018, two weeks after my arrest. At

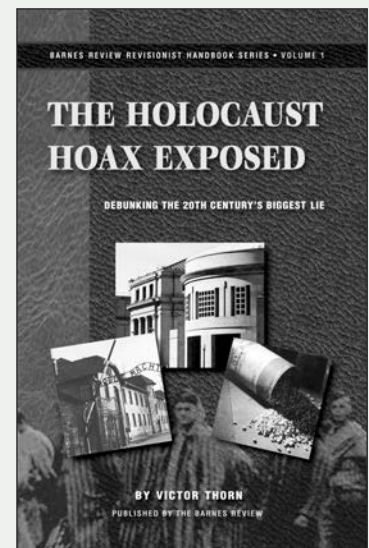
12:45, my intercom came on, and the guard told me to get ready to see my lawyer at 13:15. I scrambled to get myself organized, and naively prepared the cell for a visitor, not having had the experience to know that there are special rooms for such visits downstairs. When I was led to that room, to my surprise, there was a man and a woman, neither of whom I had ever seen before, sitting side-by-side at a small table, an empty chair opposite them for me to join them. This was the Canadian Consulate and her assistant. I was leery and reserved, as I suspected anyone attached to the government was not going to support me.

They explained their role and reassured me that they were there to look out for my best interests in terms of health and treatment in jail, as well as being able to communicate on my behalf with a family member or representative. They made it very clear that they could not interfere with the law of the land, and could not advocate for me in that regard, but could advocate for me if there was any maltreatment.

They explained they would visit me once every six months. After two weeks in jail, six months sounded like an eternity! We could communicate by mail any time, and that mail would be clearly marked “Consulate” and should bypass the readers at the courthouse. As it turned out, they paid me a visit in April, because of difficulties with the Consulate mail being routed through the court, taking 40 days when it should have taken two days at most, making my logistical problems more acute. By this time, it was clear to me that they truly were trying to work with me as best they could, and not against me.

Alfred said it was with sadness in her voice that the Consulate told him on the phone in late June that Ottawa forbade them to attend our trial.

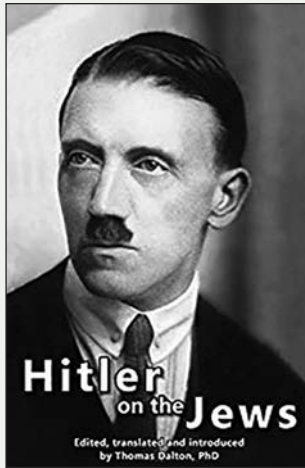
To be clear, their attendance would be as witness, not as advocate. Their role would presumably be to ensure we received a fair trial. What



The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

Victor Thorn’s *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy theory of the 20th—and now the 21st—century. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding “death camps,” the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank’s diary, how the absurd “6 million” figure has become a laughing stock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the “Holocaust” historians, survivors and holocaust hucksters, Thorn’s masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Zionist power elite. New second edition. Softcover, 184 pages, #609, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.



Hitler on the Jews

That Adolf Hitler spoke out fanatically against Jews is well known. That this is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the subject is astonishing. Of the millions of words written on Hitler, virtually none quote Hitler's exact words on this incendiary topic.

The reason for this is clear: Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a blood-thirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter anyone critical of Zionist interests.

Hitler's real words and ideas are far more complex than most authorities admit. Hitler was a well-read man. He had a broad knowledge of history, culture, religion, human biology and social evolution. But this portrayal does not suit those in power today. They need the public to think of him as a foaming-at-the-mouth demagogue. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual words.

Softcover, 200 pages, #847, \$16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, M-Th. 9-5 ET. See also BarnesReview.com.

was the Canadian government afraid of—that they might learn something at the trial?

TBR: You've recently been reviewing the legal files and paperwork involved with your case. What are some of the conclusions you've come to?

Schaefer: Leafing through the binders of legal files has simply served as a reminder of why I was filled with so much joy every single day of trial, and why I was able to share that joy with my jail friends. The judge and prosecution team proved to us every single day that the court was protecting nothing but lies, while truth lay on our side. My joy did not stem from any illusion that this might give us a positive outcome. When they repeatedly demonstrated to us that they could resort to any means and methods to reach their predetermined verdict, it was obvious that they were not interested in right or wrong, truth or evidence, reason or logic. But my inner peace and joy came from the deep conviction that we were on the side of truth, light, love and life.

TBR: Talk about the Orwellian "hate speech" and "Holocaust denial" laws in Germany. I understand it is literally illegal to even attempt to defend yourself when it comes to explaining your entirely well-founded and scholarly views about the so-called "Holocaust."

Schaefer: You have hit the nail on the head. If there were just one thing which should rattle people awake about the basic problem with the alleged Jewish "Holocaust" story, then it would be this. You cannot defend yourself in court without committing a new "crime." First it is a crime to say XYZ, next it is illegal to explain how you reached your conclusions about XYZ or to bring forth evidence which proves the correctness of your conclusions, and then it is another new crime to describe the legal situation in Germany, arguably just what I am doing here. [This interview alone could get Monika jail time if she returned to Germany.—Ed.]

Case in point, Sylvia Stolz is currently serving an 18-month jail term for the speech she gave in Switzerland in 2012, describing the legal situation in Germany. In that speech she did not "deny the holocaust" *per se*, but in the context of describing the current laws and describing what had happened to her during her defense of Zündel in 2006, she apparently broke the law.

But what is that nebulous law, that is so ill-defined and slippery, that nobody can say what exactly one is permitted to say or not to say? The word "holocaust" does not appear in the law that is known as the "Holocaust Denial Law."

The German "Holocaust Denial Law," Par. 130 (3) states: "Whosoever publicly or in a meeting approves of, denies or downplays an act committed under the rule of National Socialism of the kind indicated in section 6 (1) of the Code of International Criminal Law [Genocide section], in a manner capable of disturbing the public peace shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine."

Par. 130 does not tell us what actions under the National Socialist rule are not to be denied. We are not told what is meant by "Völkermord" or "Holocaust" (which is implied, not stated), the alleged crime location, what methods were used, what the murder weapons were, what the numbers were, what time period, nor who purportedly did it. None of these things are stated, nor is there any reference to where these "facts" can be found in this law.

TBR: Why is the "Holocaust" one of the most taboo topics in the West? Why is it one of the only alleged historical events that one either legally or socially cannot question publicly or think critically about without serious repercussions?

Schaefer: This is the big question, the piece of the puzzle that puts it all together. Without the "Holocaust," who are the Jews? Ask Jewish people what defines them, what their identity

Instead of fading into the recesses of history, the “Holocaust” story is being pushed ever harder, with museums popping up everywhere, more “survivor” stories being told, more movies, and mandatory “education” of this story in schools. Ordinary people are beginning to wonder, why this particular genocide (if it were even true) and not other genocides? Why not the Holodomor [Ukrainian terror famine.—Ed.]? The Armenian genocide? The Assyrian genocide? The Greek genocide? The Cambodian genocide? The Soviet genocide? The Communist Chinese genocide? My guess is that it is being pushed harder and harder, as the story crumbles. Lies do eventually fall, and this one has outlived its time. The people are waking up. ♦

The “Jewish Holocaust” story has been powerfully characterized as “the biggest and most persistent lie in history” by Ursula Haverbeck, an elderly German dissident jailed for years in her native country for saying just that. In fact, the official “Jewish Holocaust” narrative is a total inversion of reality in that it was actually the Allies who set out to systematically genocide the German people during WWII. Tens of millions of innocent people were slaughtered by Allied firebombing campaigns targeting German civilian centers, but this, and other “holocausts,” are almost completely ignored. Above, for instance, a newspaper headline from the *Chicago American* for March 4, 1935, helped expose the Soviet starvation genocide of the Ukrainian people in which upward of 7 million to 10 million people were purposely starved to death, according to a UN joint statement signed by 25 countries in 2003. Yet, we hardly ever hear anything about it or the totality of Stalin’s holocaust, the Chinese Communist holocaust, the Assyrian holocaust, the Armenian holocaust, the Turkish holocaust of the Greeks, the Cambodian holocaust etc etc. (For more on just a handful of the literally scores of “other holocausts” perpetrated in history, please order a copy of the expanded September/October 2010 “Holocausts!” edition of TBR. One copy—132 pages—is \$15.)

HÉLÈNE DESPORTES

The first child born in Canada and the mother of all French-Canadians

By Rémi Tremblay

BEGINNING OF NEW FRANCE

It is normally assumed that New France was founded in 1608, a few years after Acadia and a year after the establishment of the Virginia Colony, with the settling of Samuel de Champlain, Pierre Dugua de Mons and 28 other courageous newcomers in what is now known as Quebec City. Champlain and his men built Fort Habitation, a modest structure which would later expand and become a city.

But more important than the first building to have been erected in America by the French is the birth of the first Canadian, an honor once attributed by the historian Benjamin Sulte to Guillemette Couillard, but an honor that actually belongs to Hélène Desportes. This event marked the very beginning of a new entity, the French-Canadian people, not totally American, but not totally European either—a unique breed that would forge its own nation.

Hélène's birth took place in 1620, although the exact date is not known. The only information we have about that event is the baptismal certificate issued on July 7 in Quebec City. Knowing that French settlers were deeply



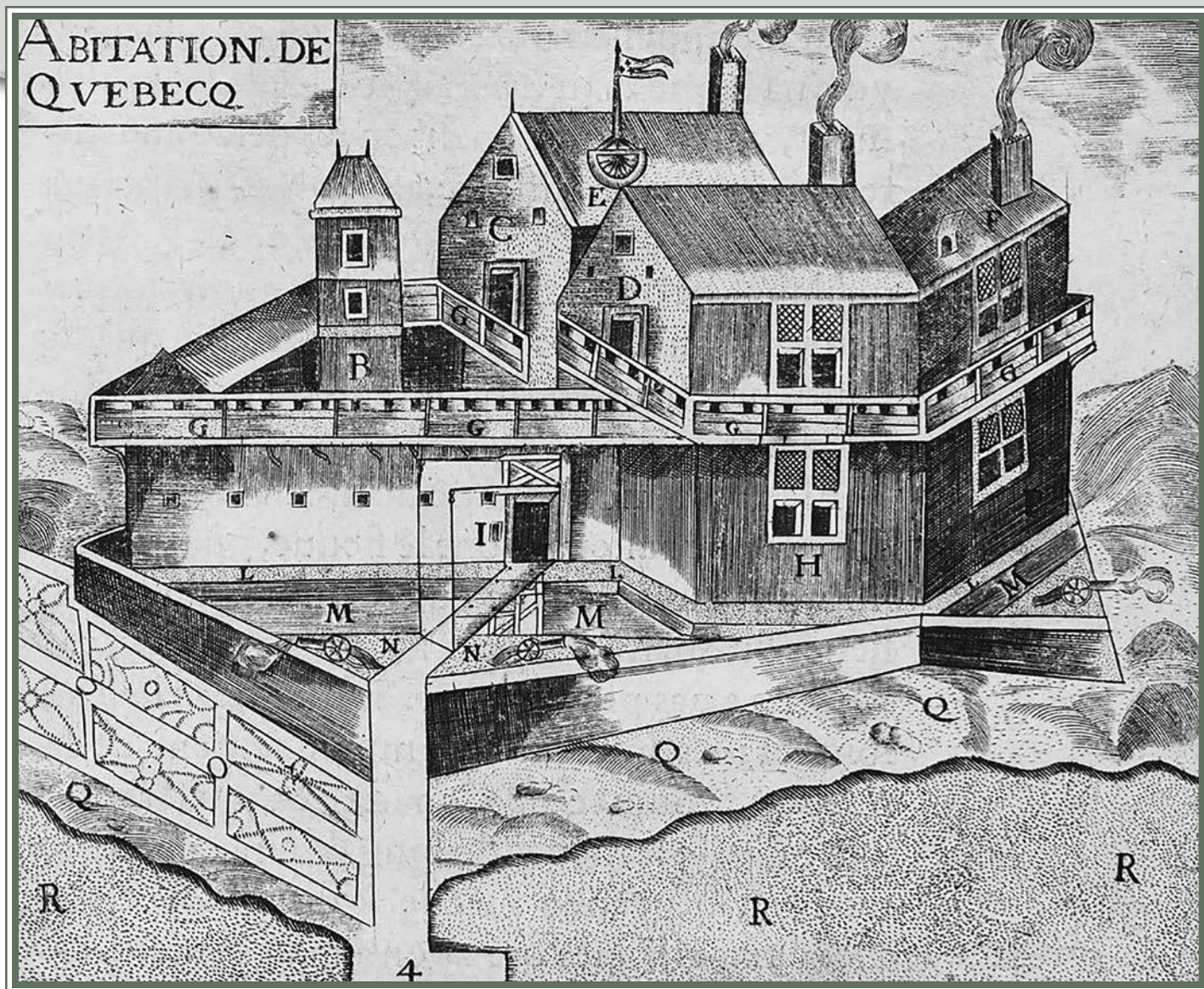
An artist's rendering of Hélène and her mother, Françoise.

Catholic, it is likely that the baptism took place in the very first days of Hélène's life as her parents probably did not want to risk her going to limbo if she died unbaptized, especially since, at that time, the infant mortality rate was very high.

Later, on August 26, 1621, Guillemette Hébert, daughter of Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet, would be born,

soon followed by Eustache Martin in October, thus starting the demographic emergence of Canada, which would mostly grow via new births, rather than because of an influx of new settlers.

At the time of Hélène's birth, New France was thriving. It was then administered by private companies mandated by the king, but they were solely



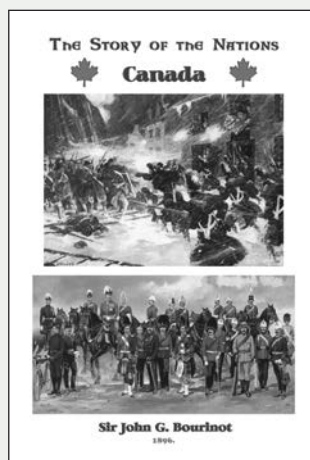
interested in the fur trade with the American Indian hunters and trappers. Settling the land, even though it was part of their contract, was a burden that they reluctantly accepted. There were very few families settled in Quebec, and New France was mostly a counter colony¹ used as a trading post. Quebec City had approximately 60 inhabitants² at that time, and the efforts of de Champlain to help it grow were counterbalanced by the merchants who wanted the colony to be nothing more than a trading outpost. At that time, Quebec's fort was still directly threatened by hostile Indian tribes, the Iroquois having captured and tortured some of the French allies in front of the city's for-

tification, instilling horror in the ranks of the colonists in the year of Hélène's birth.³

But this menace and New England's threat upon the young colony had not deterred the faithful pioneers of Quebec. Despite the many obstacles that appeared in his path, the first farmer, Louis Hébert, had settled there three years earlier with his wife Marie Rollet, who would become the colony's first teacher.⁴ His efforts allowed the young colony to be fed with fresh produce.

Hélène's parents, Pierre Desportes and Françoise Langlois were among these early pioneers. Desportes had probably arrived with his wife in 1614, on the same boat with his sister-in-

The Quebec Habitation was a group of buildings connected, improved and fortified by a wooden palisade by Samuel de Champlain when he founded Quebec City in 1608. It was located near Stadacona, the Indian village visited by Jacques Cartier more than 70 years earlier. Of main interest are B: the watchtower; C & D: the main house for workers and soldiers; G: the elevated walkway around the fort; H: de Champlain's main quarters; I: the entrance and bridge; and N: the cannon emplacements.



STORY OF THE NATIONS *Canada*

Here is the uncensored history of Canada. Written in 1896 by Sir John G. Bourinot, the book covers: the dawn of discovery; a Breton sailor discovers Canada's river system; Cartier to De Monts; the occupation of Acadia; Port Royal; the gentlemen adventurers; Canadian Indians—character and customs; convents and hospitals, martyred missionaries, the hapless Hurons; the years of gloom,, humbling the Iroquois; Canada as a province; exploration and discovery—priests, fur traders; France and the Mississippi; Canada and Acadia; Acadia and Ile Royale; the struggle for the great valleys; English reverses and French victories, the fall of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne; the struggle for the St. Lawrence, Canada won by Wolfe; transition, Pontiac's War; Quebec Act; American Revolution; invasion of Canada; death of Montgomery; coming of the Loyalists; new provinces; War of 1812; patriotism; strife and rebellion; Federal Union, relations between the U.S. and Canada; rule of the fur traders, acquisition of the Northwest, Manitoba, Riel's Rebellions; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island enter the Union, national events since 1867; Canada as a nation, political rights; the desires of French Canada. Softcover, 463 pages, scores of illustrations, #865, \$26 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Visit www.BarnesReview.com.

law and her husband Abraham Martin, whose name was given to the Plains of Abraham on which British Gen. James Wolfe defeated French Gen. Louis Montcalm in 1759, sealing the fate of New France as a British possession. Unfortunately, not much is known about Desportes himself, except that he came to New France as a clerk for a private company.⁵ Therefore, he was educated and knew how to read and write. We also know that, like most of the first settlers, he was close to de Champlain. The name of his daughter—Hélène—was given to honor Champlain's wife, who acted as her godmother.⁶

Pierre and his wife were faithful to the colony and put all their hopes and efforts into it. After the Kirke brothers took Quebec in 1629 during the Thirty Years War that was raging in Europe, the Desportes family was deported with their young Hélène to London, and then to France, where they could have resumed a normal life. However, as soon as a peace treaty was signed, they came back to the shores of the Saint-Lawrence River with de Champlain in 1633. They had adopted America as their new home and would not abandon it.

VIRGINIA DARE

A parallel can easily be drawn between Hélène Desportes and Virginia Dare. As TBR readers know, Virginia was the first White child to have been born in America. Her parents, Eleanor White, the daughter of Gov. John White, and Ananias Dare had been among the group of English colonists who had settled on Roanoke Island, on the North Carolina Coast, in 1587. This is where Virginia was born, the first English child born in the New World, on August 18 of the same year. Unfortunately, that expedition disappeared while Gov. White was in England trying to fetch more supplies, although historian Scott Dawson strongly disagreed with this version, in an article published in TBR's May/June 2013 issue. Most historians now believe that members of the Roanoke

Colony either peaceably intermarried with the natives of Croatoan Island or were enslaved by them, the White women being taken as wives.

What exactly happened to Virginia Dare is unknown, and the mythical legend alleges that she eventually became a white doe. Nevertheless, notwithstanding this romanticized happy ending, we know that she later became a historical symbol. The many statues, depictions in fiction and monuments in her honor show that her legacy still lives on.

Hélène's legacy is very different.

Unlike Virginia Dare, Hélène's name vanished long ago. Except for historians specializing in the study of New France, very few people in present-day Quebec are able to tell you who she was. She has been long forgotten.

But that does not mean that she had no posterity at all. In fact, her blood still flows in countless descendants still living along the shores of the Saint-Lawrence River.

Hélène did in fact have a family of her own. She married Guillaume Hébert, Louis Hébert's only son, in Quebec City, in October 1634. Unlike Hélène, Guillaume was born in France, but had accompanied his father to New France at a very early age. The young couple lived on Guillaume's farm, as he had inherited half of his father's land. They lived happily for a few years, the family quickly increasing with three children, Joseph, Françoise and another babe who did not reach adulthood. However, this happiness was short-lived and, in September 1639,⁷ Guillaume died, leaving Hélène and her offspring alone.

Now a widow, it would have been nearly impossible for Hélène to survive by herself and to maintain the land she had inherited, as well as to care for her children. After a few months had passed, she married Noël Morin, a respected wheelwright and cooper, who had been among the pioneers of the Southern River, a territory now known as Montmagny, located to the southeast of Quebec City.

The most prestigious members of the colony—men like Robert Giffard, Jean Jolliet and Louis Couillard—attended the ceremony.

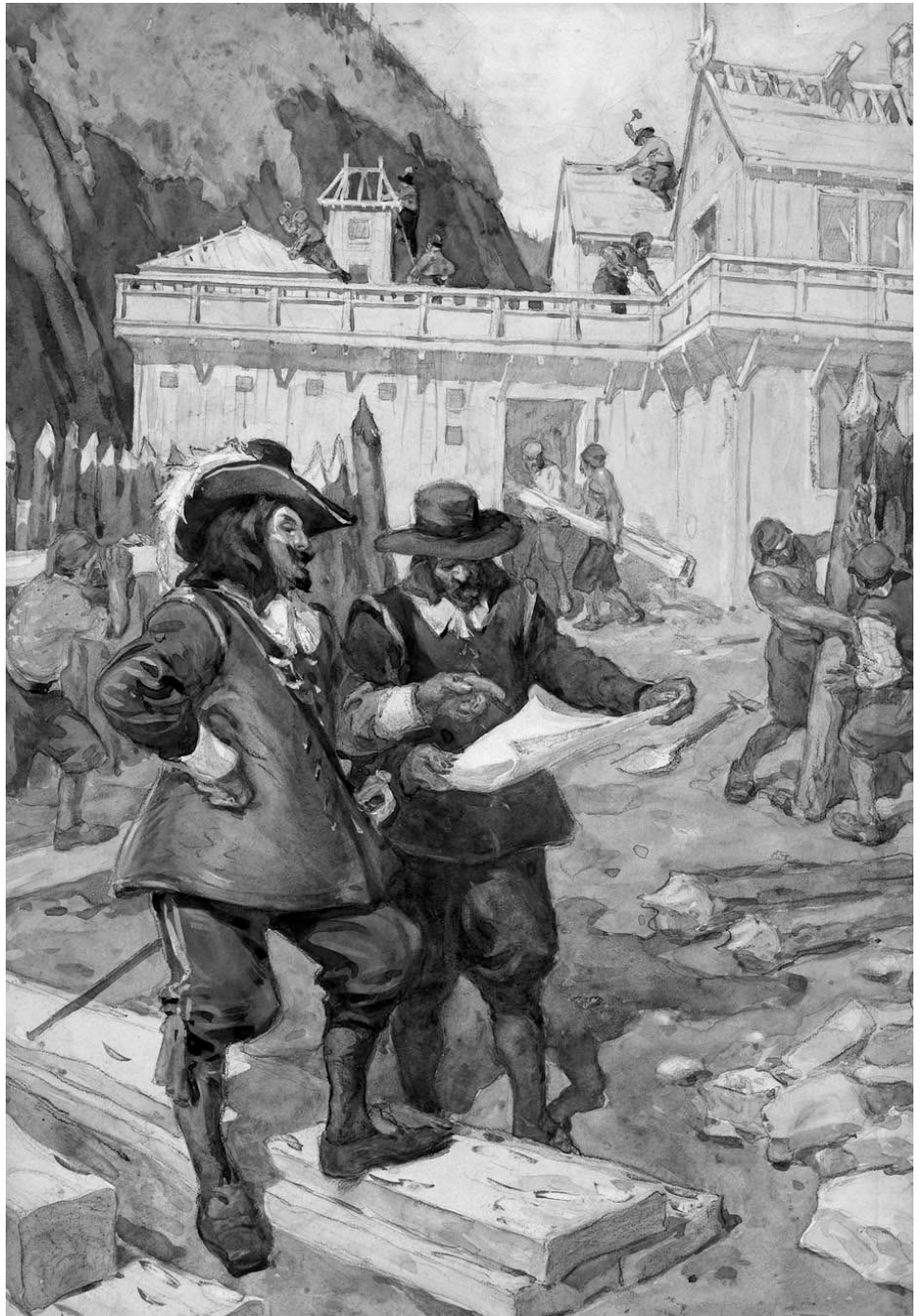
From this union, she gave birth to 12 children, six sons and six daughters, most of whom survived to adulthood, thus starting the Canadian tradition of having large families—a tradition that was stunted in the 1960s when Quebec turned away from the cross to willingly embrace secularism.

Among her children, Germain Morin became famous for being the first Canadian-born priest, while Marie, whose godfather was Gov. Louis d'Ailleboust de Coulonges, became the first Canadian-born nun, showing that religion was a very important facet of early Canadian society. As for the other children, many of them married and founded families of their own, several having a dozen or more children.

It is probable that H  l  ne herself assisted at many of these births, as she had become a midwife, a profession two of her daughters would also embrace. After having undergone 15 births of her own, H  l  ne had gained firsthand experience and was all too willing to help others through the rigors of childbirth.

With her numerous offspring, H  l  ne gave a foundation to the French Canadian people, probably more important than the walls de Champlain had erected. The current-day French Canadians, amounting to around 5.25 million, come from, according to the historian Lionel Groulx, the 4,000 couples which had established themselves before the British conquest.⁸ Knowing that the influx of French immigrants totally stopped in 1760, this approximation is far from being ludicrous. With large families, the French-Canadian population continued to grow, demographically speaking, even under a hostile regime, thus proving Auguste Comte right when he stated that “demography is destiny.”

During her life, sources prove



Samuel de Champlain was an amazing Frenchman, now known as the “father of New France.” Not born of noble blood, de Champlain was nonetheless highly respected for his cartographic, diplomatic, military and administrative skills. During his life it is said that he made as many as 29 successful voyages across the Atlantic, a testament to his skill both as a navigator and sailor. Tasked with seeing to the expansion and well-being of New France by King Louis XIII, de Champlain organized several lucrative fur-trading companies and founded multiple prosperous settlements. He died in 1635 at age 68. Above he is shown overseeing construction efforts at Quebec Habitation in an illustration by Charles William Jeffreys (1910).

that Hélène was a respected member of the community.⁹ She was a devout Catholic¹⁰ and was involved in the new colony's life. Her husband was a successful craftsman, thus enabling the family to prosper.

The cause of Hélène's death at the age of 55 is unknown, but it bears another powerful symbol. She died on June 24, 1675, on St. John the Baptist Day, who would be named French Canada's patron saint and whose anniversary would later become Quebec's national holiday.

When Hélène died, New France was in a period of growth and prosperity. The time when it was ruled by private companies was over and the appointment of intendant Jean Talon, mandated by King Louis XIV, had given a renewal to the French colony. It was no longer a trading outpost, but a French province. Under his short administration, from 1665 to 1672, the population grew from 3,215 to 7,605 inhabitants. Hélène's father's dreams were becoming a reality.

MEMORY HOLE

Although Hélène Desportes represents the beginning of a new nation, she has been mostly forgotten by her descendants. The 400th anniversary of her baptism should have renewed an interest in her story, but it actually went unnoticed. There were no celebrations and no memorials.

Twelve years ago, the celebration of Quebec City's 400th anniversary lasted a whole year with countless events. Commemorations were organized not only in Quebec, but also all across Canada and even in Europe. More than 155 million Canadian dollars were spent to celebrate this event.

If we can rejoice about this anniversary, we must note that the difference between these grand celebrations and the total indifference shown to the memory of Hélène Desportes is more than anecdotal. It reveals the gap that exists between civic nationalism and traditional ethnic nationalism. Civic nationalism, which now prevails in Quebec, basically includes



Jean Talon

anyone, of any origin, who happens to live in the territory of Quebec. As it is based on a common state and a common territory, it was indeed logical to celebrate the building of Quebec City. It is not only unfortunate but also inexcusable not to highlight Hélène Desportes's anniversary, which marks the beginning of an actual nation, based on a common lineage, and a common history. Her birth marked the birth of a nation. However, her celebration does not fit the politically correct, all encompassing and inclusive "multicultural nationalism" heralded by Quebec's elites, which dishonors all traditional ethnic nationalists. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Counter colonies are sometimes described as a result of "exploitation colonialism," a type of colonization that is not based on large population influx, but that rather focuses on the exploitation of the colony's potential to the benefit of the metropole or parent state of a colony. With a limited number of settlers, it is based on trading posts rather than occupation of the land.

2 Proulx, Gilles. *Nouvelle-France. Ce qu'on aurait dû vous enseigner*, Ed. du Journal, 2016, p. 57.

3 Hopkins, Castell. *Histoire populaire du*

Canada, Bradley Garretson Company, 1901.

4 Hébert, P.M. "Premier Acadien et premier Canadien" in *Histoire Québec*, 8 (2), 2002. p. 37.

5 Roy, Léon. "La première canadienne française" in *Bulletin des recherches historiques*, 48 (7), juillet 1942, p. 206.

6 www.nosorigines.qc.ca/GenealogieQuebec.aspx?genealogie=Morin_Noel&pid=5007.

7 Roy, *Op. cit.*, p. 206.

8 Groulx, Lionel. *La naissance d'une race*. Bibliothèque de l'Action française, Montréal, 1919, p. 18.

9 "Notes historiques sur Saint-Thomas de Montmagny" in *Courrier du livre*, p. 423.

10 Gosselin, Auguste. *M. Jean le Sueur: ancien curé de Saint-Sauveur-de-Thury, premier prêtre séculier du Canada, 1634-1668*. Imprimerie de l'Eure, 1894, p. 24.

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Hungary Sees Children, Rather Than Immigration, as Its Future

By John Morgan

Hungary's Prime Minister Viktor Orbán and his Fidesz Party have gained a reputation as the most successful right-wing populist party in Europe in recent years, primarily due to their huge triumphs in the national elections and their dogged resistance to mass immigration. Fidesz has distinguished itself by enacting important conservative measures in other areas of domestic policy as well, and one of those is family policy.

Like all other Western nations, Hungary has been seeing a decline in its national birthrate in recent decades, a problem compounded by the large number of skilled workers who emigrate to the West in search of higher wages. The drop in Hungary's birthrate has been a trend since 1980. From 2.17 births per family in 1977, it fell to 1.23 by 2011, far below replacement levels. This decline had an earlier onset than the diminution experienced in any other European nation, so the problem is particularly acute there.

Rather than resort to mass immigration to compensate for lower birth rates, however, as Western Europe and the United States have done, Orbán had the innovative idea that he should try to encourage Hungarians to solve the problem themselves.

Fidesz had already enjoyed some success in this area since the beginning of their current tenure as the stewards of the nation in 2010. Since then, Hungary has been spending nearly double the amount on aid to families than is the average among the member states in the Organization

for Economic Cooperation and Development. It amounts to nearly 4% of Hungary's Gross Domestic Product. As a result, it is estimated that Hungary has witnessed 200,000 more marriages and 88,000 more births than it would have had under the previous administration's policies, which spent less on the promotion of families than almost any other government in Europe.

Fidesz also introduced such family services as cost-free vaccinations, subsidized school textbooks and public transportation for students, as well as meal subsidies for children from economically disadvantaged families.

To build on this success, Orbán announced his new family protection policy in his annual State of the Nation address in 2019. This policy came into effect on July 1, 2019. Orbán stated that these measures were being introduced to ensure the survival of Hungary as a nation. "It is not written in the great book of humanity that there must be Hungarians in the world," he pointed out.

"People in the West are responding to this with immigration: They say that the shortfall should be made up by immigrants, and then the numbers will be in order," Orbán stated. "Hungarians see this in a different light. We do not need numbers, but Hungarian children. In our minds, immigration means surrender."

The new policy consists of seven points. The first two points create loan programs: a low-interest loan available to women under 40 who marry for the first time, and an additional low-interest loan which families can use to purchase a home.

The third point is a subsidy for large vehicle purchases (defined as having at least seven seats) for fam-

ilies with three or more children. The fourth is that the government will assume part of the mortgage repayments for families upon the birth of their second child. The repayment rate increases with the birth of each child thereafter.

The fifth and perhaps most notable point is a lifetime exemption from personal income tax for women who have given birth to four or more children, a policy that went into effect on January 1, 2020.

The sixth point is that the government has pledged to provide 21,000 new spaces in nurseries by 2022, with the aim of ensuring that every family that wishes to place its children in a nursery will be able to do so.

The seventh point is that grandparents will be eligible to receive subsidized parental leave instead of the parents, if a family prefers that option, should they opt to help the family with child care.

Recently, State Secretary Balázs Orbán (no relation to Viktor) announced that a second family protection plan will be announced which will offer even more benefits for families having more children.

While it is too soon to evaluate the impact these policies will have, Hungary's efforts to deal with the birthrate problem are unique in Europe, and it is to be hoped that it might be a new path forward to balance the need to protect the country's ethnic and cultural integrity with the desire for continued economic growth.

Other Western nations should consider similar family policies. ♦

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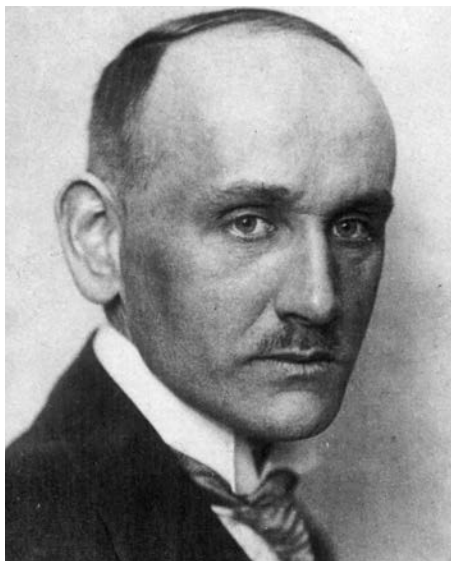
Unsung Composers of the Third Reich Era

German music does not begin and end with Wagner

By Marc Roland

The political and economic collapse that shattered Germany after her defeat in World War I was part of an overall downfall unparalleled by its ugliness and dementia. Nowhere was this more horribly apparent than in the violence committed against so-called “classical” or “serious” music and musicians. The intellectually fertile fatherland of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms and so many other universally renowned composers was replaced overnight by an arid wasteland of cultural saboteurs, like Berg, Schoenberg, Weill and other non-entities. Pointing out that the vast majority of these untalented postwar substitutes were Communist non-Christians risks going to prison in today’s democratic Germany on charges of having committed an Orwellian “hate crime.”

But the truth of the matter contributed to Adolf Hitler’s election victory there 87 years ago, when gentle voters were appalled and mortified by the kosher mockery made of their civilized legacy. It was liberated from the Weimar Republic distorters and alien imitators by his assumption of power on January 30, 1933. The Third Reich’s subsequent economic recov-



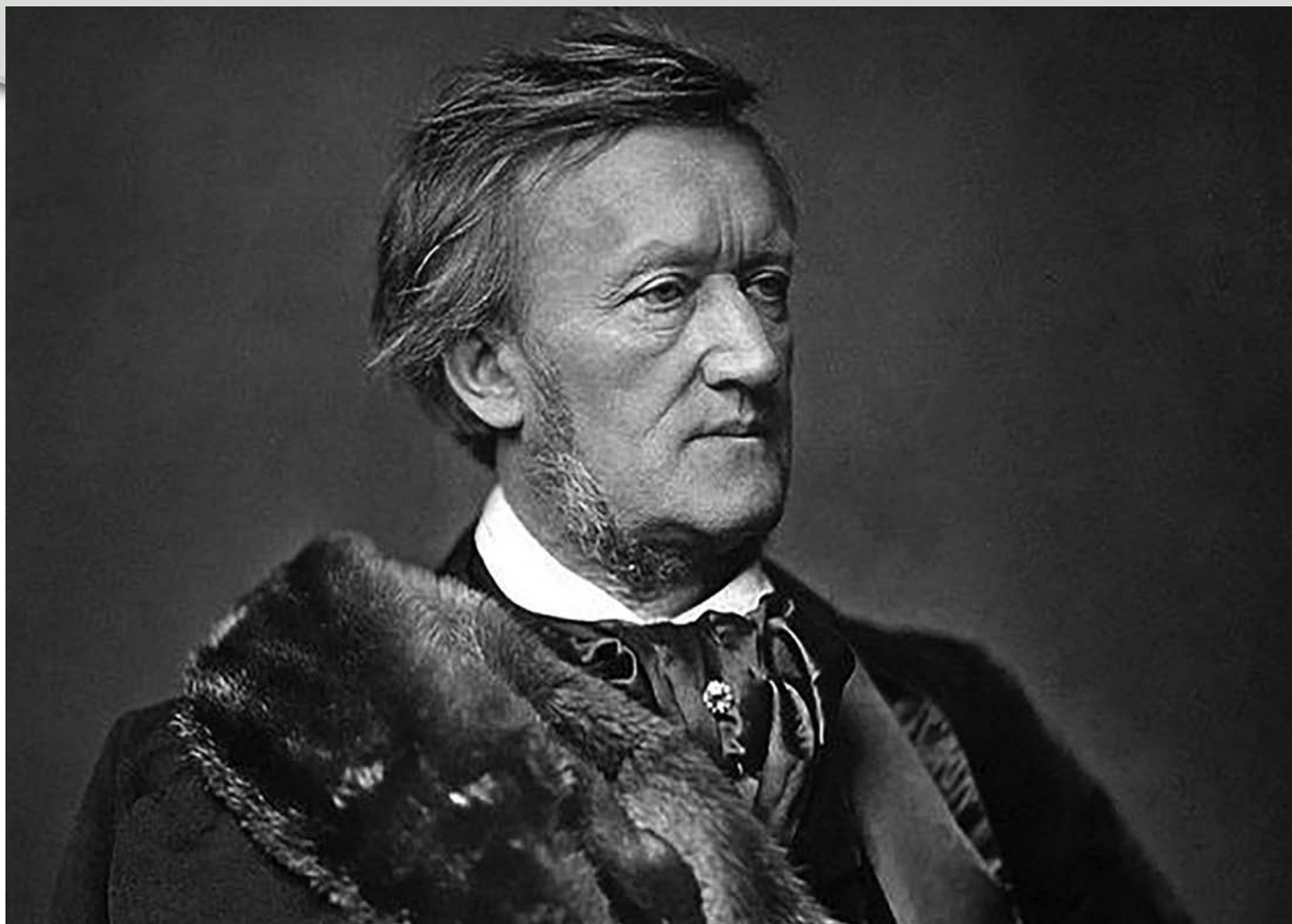
The music of Otto Besch (one of the 20th century’s leading composers) was banished to almost total obscurity because of his support for Adolf Hitler.

ery was not unrelated to her cultural rebirth, because both were nurtured by patriots serving their country’s salvation from the exploitative haters of everything German, including her music. Its blossoming creativity was sparked by composers and performers freed from the stifling restrictions of Weimar political correctness, and inspired instead by music of, by and for the Aryan soul.

OTTO BESCH

Among the most effective if less well remembered musicians who assisted in that revival was Otto Besch (February 14, 1885–May 2, 1966). During the early 20th century, he was a master student of Engelbert Humperdinck, famed for the fairytale opera *Hansel and Gretel*, at Berlin’s Akademie der Künste. Other renowned composers—Igor Stravinsky, Richard Strauss and Max Reger—regarded Besch as the most promising creator of modern music.

The rise of National Socialism deeply affected his stylistic evolution, taken as he was by its emphasis on the folkish roots of Western culture. An early result was the *Yuletide Mystery* (*Weihnachtsmysterium*), which won widespread acclaim in 1933’s Christmas festivities. It was followed the next year by the *Kurische Suite*, an orchestration of traditional and original ethnic melodies, belonging to his celebration of Baltic music later developed in the “East Prussian Dances” (*Ostpreussisches Tänze*, 1936) and *East Prussian Picturebook* (*Ostpreussisches Bilderbuch*, 1937–1938). “My music,” Besch explained, “is inconceivable without the magic of the East Prussian landscape. It owes its origin to it. Its breath is filled with the tiniest of its features.”¹



Premieres of his *Music for Orchestra* (*Musik für Orchester*, 1937) and *Concert for Orchestra* (*Konzert für Orchester*, 1941–1942) were major public events. He began his only opera, *E.T.A. Hoffmann*, in 1940, but its completion five years later was aborted when Soviet troops invaded East Prussia. Besch fled to Denmark, and was confined there with his family in a British internment camp for more than three years.

During this sad period, he lectured on music to fellow prisoners in various refugee centers. After his release in autumn 1947, the Allied occupation authorities, aware of his National Socialist affiliations, criminalized his professional career and forbade him from composing or performing music of any kind. Some prominent conductors—most notably, Wilhelm Furtwängler and Eugen Jochum—gave him menial jobs within their own re-

stricted power to do so, thereby saving him from starvation. The great composer lived out the remaining 19 years of his life impoverished and forgotten. Beginning 50 years after the death of Otto Besch, his demonized compositions were rediscovered and continue to make a comeback, especially his vivid *East Prussian Diary*, as recorded by the Hamburg Radio Orchestra, Walter Martin, conductor.²

HERMANN BISCHOFF

Another Third Reich artist whose music was once famous, later black-listed, but is presently experiencing a worldwide revival was Hermann Bischoff (January 7, 1868–January 25, 1936). First a student and then a colleague of Richard Strauss, Bischoff matured into an imaginative, original composer, whose often witty, melodious and masterfully orchestrated symphonic compositions were well-

Music, Myth & the Aryan Soul

“Whoever would understand National Socialism,” Adolf Hitler stated, “must know Richard Wagner.” By this he meant that Wagner’s musical dramatization of European myth uplifts the Aryan soul as nothing else. Wagner’s son Siegfried grew up to become one of Hitler’s early supporters. Hitler’s favorite opera was a comedy, *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg*, which he personally produced (*incognito*) for its final Third Reich staging in 1944. The following year, as their own contribution to Western civilization, U.S. fighter pilots bombed and severely damaged Wagner’s undefended theater at Bayreuth.



Left: Although an early success, Hermann Bischoff's music was later suppressed by Weimar Era Marxists, revived during the Third Reich, yet again shunned during the rest of the 20th century for its National Socialist connotations, but is today making another, popular comeback, thanks to social media. **Center:** Despite the incineration of his musical scores by Allied bombers, Theodor Blumer's creative output did not diminish, even in the final, catastrophic days of World War II. **Right:** The most important composer of choral music in his time, Julius Bittner's *Fatherland* was performed to celebrate the unification of his Austrian homeland with the Third Reich in 1938.

received by other artists and audiences alike during the early 20th century. But with the murder of German culture after World War I, he was denigrated and marginalized into virtual oblivion by the purveyors of atonality, a Marxist-inspired denigration of traditional classical music. Discouraged, he eventually stopped composing altogether, and was reduced to earning a living at the Berlin Copyright Society.

With Hitler's election as chancellor, however, the Fuehrer needed widely appealing music by an already-established, Aryan-conscious master to replace Weimar Era noisemakers, at least until National Socialist composers matured into their own style. Someone contemporaneous and fresh was wanted as a bridge of kindred things to come. New interest began to surround Bischoff's music, appreciated now for its folkish qualities of a kind to resonate with reawakening Aryan consciousness. As such, his work indicated a new pathway for the evolution of Third Reich composers. Especially his *Symphony Number 2 in D Minor* (1910) was prescient in

foreshadowing this proper direction for future developments by contrasting the alien-sounding discord that had previously replaced it.³

Happily, Bischoff lived long enough to personally experience the beginning of this resurgence, which would continue to grow after he passed away in 1936, through to the close of the Third Reich. The end of World War II once more consigned Bischoff's name to almost complete neglect until after the turn of the next century, when audiences everywhere are relieved to rediscover his forgotten output as a curative antidote to the cultural poison of contemporary music.

THEODOR BLUMER

Theodor Blumer (March 24, 1881–September 21, 1964) is recognized today by growing numbers of performers and their audiences around the world as among the most interesting and important composers of the 20th century, particularly his music for flute and chamber orchestra, which compares favorably with the best similarly small-scale work by

Francis Poulenc. But Blumer's earliest and life-long influence was the Romantic era composer Carl-Maria von Weber, whose natural clarity and intelligent simplicity, especially for flute, was not only appealing, but suggested pathways of modern development worth taking.

German Folk Songs Fantasy (Op. 72) and *Silhouettes* (Op. 74) for string orchestra, both from 1934 and inspired by von Weber, were early successes that won Blumer his first admirers. Their numbers grew substantially with his *Musical Pictures* (Op. 69) for flute and orchestra in 1936 and a *Chamber Cantata for Alto and Baritone* (Op. 79) the next year. He was at that time appointed *Gauobmann*, or "Regional Leader" in Gau Saxony, an administrative division of the Third Reich, for the student body of young composers affiliated with the *Reichsmusikkammer*.

This "Reich Music Chamber" promoted serious listening for Aryan audiences. Beginning in the late 1930s and into the early years of World War II, Blumer played his own composi-

tions for the *Reichssender Leipzig*, that city's broadcast station, winning wider popular acclaim as a masterful innovator. Meanwhile, his young wife Hildegard-Blumer-Ostkamp enjoyed a career as an acclaimed opera and concert singer for whom her husband wrote some of his best songs. His *Castilian Dance* (Op. 94a) and *Spark of Life Humoresque* (Op. 94b) attracted special attention in 1941, because they belonged to the evolution of an identifiable National Socialist style, filled with fresh wit and insight.⁴

But after the city became a favorite target of Anglo-American bombers, Radio Leipzig ceased transmitting all but air raid warnings. As the Allies' own contribution to Western Civilization, on the composer's 63rd birthday, in 1944, they incinerated 30 of his musical scores, including a review folder his proud father made for him as a birthday gift. Among the irreplaceable materials reduced to ashes was Blumer's new opera. He had just finished a full-length piano version of *Frühglocke* or "Early Bells." When phosphorus bombs destroyed his home, he and Hildegard were forced to sell off most of their belongings to survive. Unbroken by these catastrophic circumstances, Blumer was instead inspired by them to write new music in a defiant fury of composition. During the war's last months, as his world collapsed in flames all around him, he wrote three symphonies, a piano concerto, the *Concerto giocoso* (Op. 98) for flute and orchestra, additional chamber music and several songs.

With the enemy occupation of Germany, Blumer found himself proscribed by the "Liberators," his surviving compositions banned, his career as a public performer criminalized. After four years of unrelieved privation, former colleagues secured a position for him as a music teacher from the City of Leipzig Council. His puny salary was not enough to save him from poverty, however, and Hildegard, likewise proscribed by the victors, could not help. In the faint hope of improving their dire situation

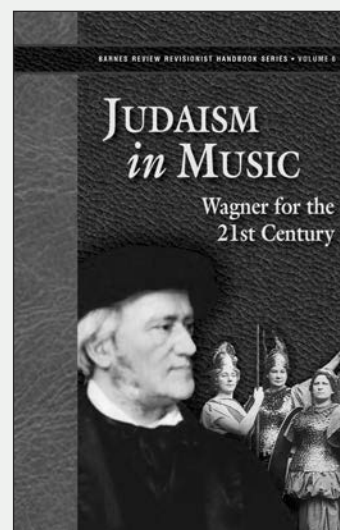
by escaping from Communist East Germany, they moved to Berlin-Charlottenburg during 1952, but were no less disappointed by the hollow promises of Western capitalism.

Theodor Blumer lived for another 12 years, dying by degrees from want and despair. He was buried in Dresden's Old Catholic Cemetery near the grave of his first inspiration, Carl-Maria von Weber.

JULIUS BITTNER

Julius Bittner (April 9, 1874-January 9, 1939) was the Viennese composer of a "Great Mass and Te Deum," which was a cornerstone of the Austrian choral tradition until World War II. ... He received numerous awards and honors, and became a member of the Prussian Academy of Arts in Berlin, in 1925," long before the National Socialists rose to power.⁵ Bittner's last opera, *Das Veilchen* (*The Violet*), the most popular of his nine stage works, premiered in a Third Reich production, during 1934. He lived just long enough to witness the unification of his Austrian homeland with the Greater German Reich, four years later. Bittner's World War I symphonic poem, *Vaterland* (*Fatherland*), was revived then and received with renewed patriotic fervor across Germany.⁶

"After World War II, however, as a typical representative of late Romantic opera in the tradition of Richard Wagner, he was gradually forgotten. Critics gave him the somewhat derogatory nickname 'the Anzengruber of the opera'." This was a denigrating reference to a mediocre Viennese dramatist of the late 19th century, Ludwig Anzengruber, as a means of consigning Bittner to their postwar memory hole. But a recently released (March 22, 2020) recording of his *Symphony No. 1 in F Minor* signifies renewed interest in this 1923 work, which some listeners suspect may have been influenced by the Hitler Putsch of that year, just across the Austrian border with Bavaria. Bittner's close friend was Austro-Hungarian colleague Franz Schmidt, whose cantata, *The German*



Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century

Musical genius, political activist, brilliant writer—that was the 19-century German composer Richard Wagner. Wagner wrote with the same intensity that characterized his powerful music. The two Wagner essays presented in this updated and expanded edition of *Judaism in Music* were published during the 1850s and 1860s, the period when Wagner was creating "The Ring of the Nibel-ung" series of operas. In 1850, Wagner penned an article entitled "Judaism in Music," which caused such a firestorm that in 1869 he published an unapologetic letter entitled "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music."

This volume includes an introduction by Australian Revisionist historian Dr. Fredrick Töben and concludes with an essay correcting the historical record about Wagner written by the late Andrew Gray. As an added bonus, we have included Mark Twain's remembrances of the time he went to hear Wagner performed at Bayreuth. This special edition of *Judaism in Music* was edited by Ronald L. Ray. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, \$15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5. You may also order from www.BarnesReview.com.



Karl Böhm stands to the right of Richard Strauss (gray suit and bow tie) at a 1935 performance of the world-renowned composer's opera *Der Rosenkavalier* (*The Knight of the Rose* or *The Rose-Bearer*).

Resurrection, similarly celebrated the National Socialist Revolution.

KARL BÖHM

Karl Böhm (August 28, 1894–August 14, 1981), considered among the finest and most famous conductors of music by Anton Bruckner and Richard Strauss, was an active member of Alfred Rosenberg's *Fighting League (Kampfbund)*, opposed to the deliberate deterioration of German culture. "As long as there is still a Jew living in Austria," Böhm, a native of Graz, declared, "I will not use the baton. ... The path of today's music is pioneered by the worldview of National Socialism. ... Any artistic derailments that do not take into account this popular perception must be made impossible in advance. ... I had an unforgettable experience in Munich," he recalled 18 years after "that memorable November 9, 1923, when Adolf Hitler's brownshirt columns marched to the

Feldherrnhalle. The harrowing events which took place there formed a milestone in German history." Böhm and his family "saw the blood that was shed for the idea that has since become victorious."⁸

His homeland's incorporation into the Third Reich was something Böhm worked hard to bring about. Three years before it took place, he sought the transfer of his post to Austria, where he hoped his conducted performances might help forge the two nations together. "I have many followers in Vienna," he wrote in August 1935, "especially in the National Socialist camp. ... It is certainly in the government's interest that I go to Vienna as a German conductor and provide new impetus for the numerous supporters of the National Socialist idea, especially since I was born in Austria. Heil Hitler!"⁹

When Germans and Austrians were finally allowed to vote for or

against the Annexation, an anxious Böhm admonished them, "Those who do not affirm this act by the Fuehrer with an enthusiastic 'YES' do not deserve to wear the honorary title of German."¹⁰ To celebrate the *Anschluss* he had sought for so long, he triumphantly conducted the renowned Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra at Austria's "First Festive Concert in the New German Reich," on March 30, 1938, at the Vienna Concert House, where he greeted the audience with a Hitler salute, then led a rousing version of the Horst Wessel song, the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party) anthem.

In 1944, Böhm was listed as one of the Reich's top conductors. The following year, Allied occupation authorities removed him from his post as director of the Vienna State Opera and banned him from performing in public. Unlike many of his colleagues, who groveled at the conquerers' feet

in abject cowardice for whatever crumbs might be tossed their way, Böhm never degraded himself by seeking any accommodation of that sort: “The fact that I did not emigrate [from National Socialist Germany] was also resented later,” he wrote in his memoirs. “I believe, however, that in the course of my work, both in Dresden and later in Vienna, I have proven which side I have always been on.”¹¹

He was eventually allowed to resume his career because, by 1955, the level of symphonic performance in Europe during the previous 10 years of his absence had sunk so low under the baton of more Allied-acceptable, less musically adept conductors, that the need for his professional return was becoming embarrassingly obvious, even to his enemies. Today, they are utterly forgotten, while appreciation of Böhm’s recorded legacy continues to grow into the early 21st century. Outstanding is his 1964 conducting of the Berlin Philharmonic for Deutsche Grammophon of the *Festliches Präludium für grosses Orchester und Orgel*, Op. 61.¹² Although composed by Richard Strauss in 1913, this *Festive Prelude for Large Orchestra and Organ* was often regarded as a prototype for the National Socialist sound—the spirit of the idea—that much later evolved in the film scores of Herbert Windt and symphonies by Franz Schmidt.

HENK BADINGS

The surge in musical creativity National Socialism sparked across Germany caught fire in the imaginations of musicians throughout Europe. Henk Badings (January 17, 1907–June 26, 1987) was already recognized as a leading, modern composer in the Netherlands, when his country was occupied by German forces, during May 1940. The next year, after writing his acclaimed *Chansonnettes*—six songs for high voice and piano—he was appointed by the *Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging* (NSB: Holland’s National Socialist Movement) to succeed Jewish musician Sem

Dresden, as head of the Royal Conservatory in The Hague. Badings had already been a high-ranking member of the NSB’s cultural council.

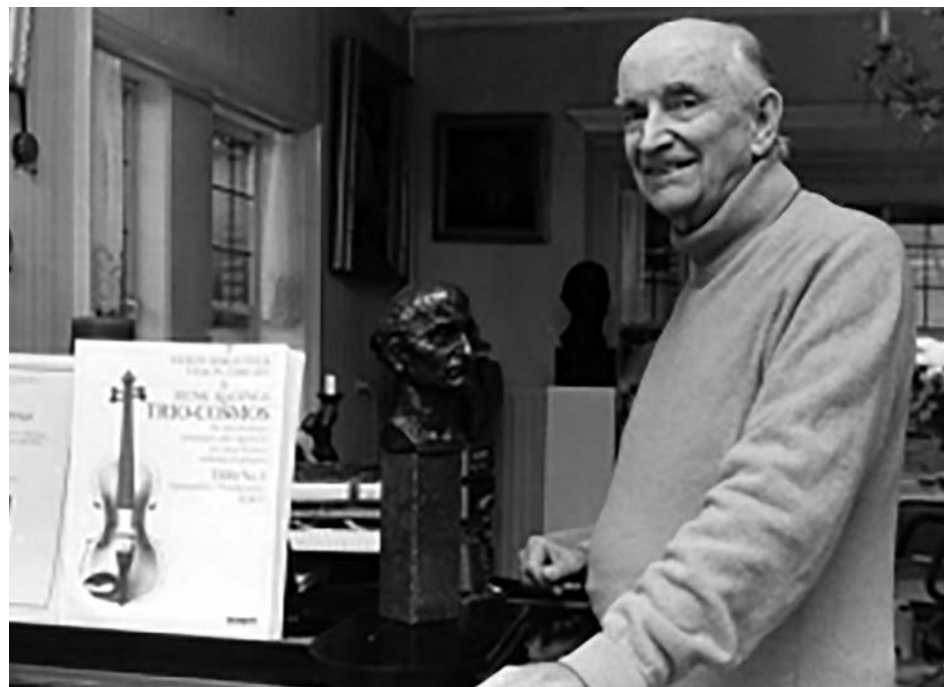
The following year, he was asked by Karl Böhm to write an original piece for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. It was a unique honor, because never before in the ensemble’s long history had any similar invitation been extended to a non-Austrian, so high in regard was Badings held by Böhm and his Viennese colleagues. Badings submitted a *Symphonic Prologue*, among his most accomplished works, powerfully resounding as it does with the spirit of the times in the best National Socialist style.¹³ Although the influence of Richard Strauss is not missing, the composer’s own voice dominates and forms this sonic *tour de force* into one of the 20th century’s most compelling masterpieces. As it demonstrated, he felt engaged by National Socialism’s cultural impetus and undertook a heavy workload in a frenzy of inspiration.

The centenary *Symphonic Prologue* was soon after followed by *De Nachtwacht*, an opera (his first) based on Rembrandt’s most famous painting, *The Night Watch*.

In 1943 came Badings’s monumental *4th Symphony*, which evoked the Dutch 23rd SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadier Division *Nederland* of his fellow countrymen, then fighting on the Eastern Front.

The year 1944 saw the introduction of his sublime *Ariettes* for voice and piano. These priceless compositions were brushed aside one year later by the Netherlands’ anti-Aryan conquerors, who forced Badings from The Hague’s Royal Conservatory and banned Holland’s foremost composer.

But in their zeal to kill off or censor the country’s best artists, they left it bereft of any creative talent, and were forced to reluctantly reinstate Badings, along with several other “traitors,” in 1947. Although he went on to enjoy a fruitful career over the next 40 years, during all that time and ever since, his wartime infamy con-



Holland’s foremost composer Henk Badings made much of his early career in the Third Reich. In 1943, Badings’s *4th Symphony* evoked the Dutch 23rd SS Volunteer Panzer Grenadiers, his fellow countrymen then fighting on the Eastern Front.

tinues to mostly restrict appreciation of his appealing greatness beyond the borders of his small homeland.

ERNEST ANSERMET

As Switzerland's leading conductor of French repertoire in the early 20th century, Ernest Ansermet (November 11, 1883–February 20, 1969) founded his own musical organization in 1918, Geneva's Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, which he led for the next 49 years. It is still one of the most important symphonic ensembles in the world, and his many recorded performances continue to be sought out for the uniqueness of their interpretive skill, particularly his authoritative

reading of the symphonies of Albéric Magnard.¹⁴

Ansermet declared that “the Jew suffers from thoughts doubly misformed,” thus making him “suitable for the handling of money,” but not the “historic creation of Western music,” which would have developed just as well “without [him].” Ansermet angrily dismissed Arnold Schoenberg's atonality as a “Jewish idea.”¹⁵

During World War II, Ansermet's close ties with the Greater German Reich and such politically incorrect comments as those listed above later got him banned from Israel, a censorship he shrugged off as of no cultural significance whatsoever.



Although among the most renowned orchestral directors of the last century, Swiss conductor Ernest Ansermet was banned from Israel for pointing out what he believed was the Jewish impact on the decline of Western civilization's musical development.

KURT ATTERBERG

Kurt Atterberg (December 12, 1887–February 5, 1974), Sweden's greatest symphonist, was deliberately neglected for 50 years after his death, as *post mortem* punishment for his participation in the National Socialist regeneration of Western music.

From 1935 to 1938, he served as general secretary of the International Composers Council, founded by Richard Strauss and based in the Third Reich, where it united some of Europe's foremost musicians for the preservation of artistic standards from the assaults of Cultural Bolshevism. During the previous decade, Atterberg had been locked in a similar struggle with Sweden's most influential music critic, who used his position at *Svenska Dagbladet* to promote Arnold Schoenberg as a new model for aspiring Swedish composers to emulate. Atterberg wrote to Moses Pergament, “You are indeed the formal successor to a fundamentally pure Jewish composer. Then why not in name, too?”¹⁶ Atterberg's correspondence from this period demonstrates he believed Jewish ideas about music had a deleterious impact on Western civilization.

At the same time Moses Pergament was striving to shut him out of Swedish musical life, Atterberg scored his own triumph in the United States, where he won a first prize of \$10,000. The Columbia Graphophone Company had sponsored a worldwide contest, in which composers were required to write a symphony completing, or inspired by, Franz Schubert's “*Unfinished*” *Symphony*, in 1928, on the 100th anniversary of the Austrian composer's death. Against worldwide competition, the unknown Atterberg's *Symphony No. 6 in C Major*, Op. 31, carried the day and launched his international reputation.¹⁷

His popular *Ballade and Passacaglia*, Op. 38, from 1935, based on the theme of a traditional Swedish melody, had been influenced by contemporaneous German emphasis on Aryan folk music.¹⁸ Atterberg's style

grew pronouncedly National Socialist the higher it developed, culminating in Op. 48 *Symphony No. 8 på svenska folkmotiv*, “on a Swedish folk motif,” from 1944, and generally regarded as the culmination of his career.¹⁹ These and many of his previous works he conducted himself throughout the Reich with some of Germany’s foremost orchestras, invariably to enthusiastic acclaim.

After World War II, Atterberg was reduced by its vindictive winners to an obscure pariah, his name and work rendered unfamiliar to even knowledgeable aficionados outside Sweden. They were astounded to encounter the power of his forgotten music for the first time after it again became available via several online video-sharing platforms in the early 21st century.

OTHER AXIS COMPOSERS

Giuseppe Becce (February 3, 1877–October 5, 1973) was an Italian-born composer, whose characteristic film scores—most notably *Hans Westmar*, *Einer von vielen* (*Hans Westmar*, *One of Many*, 1933), based on the martyrdom of Stormtroop leader Horst Wessel—helped elevate German cinema to the singular greatness it achieved during the Third Reich.²⁰

Dénes Buday (October 8, 1890–October 19, 1963) composed for 33 Hungarian films. An outstanding example is “Hungary’s Revival” (*Magyar feltámadás*, 1939), about his country’s patriotic resurgence after overthrowing Bela Kun’s Red regime of the 1920s, and 1942’s homage to Hungarian forces continuing the fight against Soviet Communism on the Eastern Front during World War II in *Message from the Volga Patrol* (*Üzenet a Volgapatról*).²¹

Critics of National Socialist Germany insist that it was devoid of good music, because composers and performers opposed to Hitler were forced to emigrate after he became chancellor. That lie is still perpetuated to cover the poisoning of Aryan cultural life by its worst enemies and their humiliation at the sound of



Secretary Kurt Atterberg presides at Sweden’s Musical Academy festival day in Stockholm, December 4, 1940, when he worked for closer cultural ties with the Third Reich.

Aryan revival in the Third Reich and beyond. ❖

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19 *Symphony No. 8*, Op. 48 “På Svenska Folkmotiv”: I. Largo-Allegro [YouTube].

20. Hans Westmar (1933)—*A Tribute to Horst Wessel* [YouTube].

21 *Üzenet a Volga patról 1942*. Partizanok [YouTube].

MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year’s November/December issue of TBR.

JOSEF MENGELE

Angel of Death—or Mercy?

TBR AUTHOR JOHN WEAR takes a closer look at the work of Dr. Josef Mengele, the so-called “Angel of Death” of Auschwitz. Was he as bad as his critics claim?

By John Wear, J.D.

Josef Mengele (1911-1979) is famous for his alleged participation in the selection of prisoners to be executed in alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. American historian David Marwell writes: “Mengele himself admitted this activity to a number of people, including his son, and there is absolutely no question about his culpability.”¹ Mengele is also known as a nightmarish medical doctor whose research at Auschwitz has flooded our common vocabulary with superlatives representing evil and depravity.²

With the exceptions of Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, no man has been so vilified as the personification of Nazi evil as Dr. Mengele.³ This article disputes this widely held image of Mengele.

EARLY CAREER

Josef Mengele was born into a conservative and conventional Catholic family in Günzburg, Germany. As a young man he was intelligent, studious and popular. Mengele joined the Greater German Youth League in 1924, becoming the leader of its Günzburg chapter from 1927 until he left the organization in 1930. After



Dr. Josef Mengele was accused of conducting horrific experiments on prisoners at the Auschwitz labor camp.

graduating from the *humanistische Gymnasium* in Günzburg, Mengele left home in April 1930 to attend the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich.⁴

Mengele began the study of medicine and its related disciplines of human genetics and anthropology. It was common for German students to study at a number of universities,

and Mengele would matriculate at five different universities before he was finished with his studies. On August 12, 1932, after completing his fifth semester of the study of medicine, Mengele passed the preliminary medical examination, which tested him in six subjects (anatomy, physiology, physics, chemistry, zoology and botany).⁵

In the fall of 1933, in addition to medicine, Mengele began to study anthropology under the prominent anthropologist Theodor Mollison. Mengele was eventually awarded a doctor of philosophy degree, *summa cum laude*, on November 13, 1935. He continued his medical studies and successfully passed the state examination in medicine in the summer of 1936. Mengele then completed his one-year practicum, equivalent to an internship in the United States, at the University Institute for Hereditary Biology and Racial Hygiene in Frankfurt.⁶

Mengele was hired by this Frankfurt Institute in 1937 to engage in scholarly research and publishing. Mengele also applied for membership in the National Socialist Party. He became a member of the National Socialist Party in May 1938, and joined the SS around this time. While at the Frankfurt Institute, Mengele rendered numerous professional



judgments about an individual's paternity and "racial acceptability." Historian Sheila Faith Weiss determined that Mengele's judgment was usually beneficial to the person being examined, finding that the individual was not a "full Jew" more than two-thirds of the time.⁷

Mengele originally was granted a deferment from military service during World War II. However, on June 15, 1940, Mengele was required to attend a military physician training course, where he passed the junior physician examination. Mengele became a member of the Fifth Waffen-SS Viking Division, a frontline combat unit, around the end of 1940. Mengele served as a physician on the Eastern Front, where his performance was praised by his superiors. The chief physician of his division wrote about Mengele: "Especially competent troop doctor. Promotion

most warmly recommended!" Mengele received his promotion in April 1943.⁸

Mengele was wounded on the Eastern Front and declared medically unfit for combat.⁹ After a four-month leave at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology in Berlin, Mengele entered service as a medical doctor at Auschwitz on May 30, 1943. It was at Auschwitz that Mengele became known as the infamous "Angel of Death."¹⁰

SELECTIONS

Along with numerous other physicians, Mengele routinely made selections of people who were capable of working from the transports of new arrivals at Auschwitz. He said his job had been to classify those "able to work" from those "unable to work." He also said that he tried to grade as many people as possible

A group of officers is shown socializing at an SS retreat outside Auschwitz. Pictured from left to right: Commandant Richard Baer (Auschwitz commandant from May 1944 to February 1945 as well as the commandant of Nordhausen-Dora from February 1945 to April 1945), Dr. Josef Mengele and Auschwitz Commandant Rudolf Höss. According to Revisionist historian John Wear, Josef Mengele was not the monster he is consistently portrayed to be. Not shown is Enno Lolling, the director of the rarely mentioned Office for Sanitation and Hygiene in the Inspectorate of Concentration Camps.

as “able to work.” Mengele correctly denied that he had sent anyone at Auschwitz to homicidal gas chambers, as there were none in Auschwitz or any other German work camp. Mengele repeatedly said he had never harmed anyone at Auschwitz.¹¹

The forensic evidence refutes the possibility of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Reports, articles, testimony and videos from Fred Leuchter, Walter Lüftl, Germar Rudolf, Friedrich Paul Berg, Dr. William B. Lindsey, Carlo Mattogno, John C. Ball, Richard Krege and David Cole have conclusively shown that there were no homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau during World War II. The books *The Real Case for Auschwitz* by Carlo Mattogno¹² and *The Chemistry of Auschwitz* by Germar Rudolf¹³ are probably the best books available for anyone wanting to make a thorough study of this subject.

The documentary evidence, which indicates that a high percentage of inmates at Birkenau were disabled, also refutes the claim that homicidal gas chambers existed at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Oswald Pohl, in a secret report to Himmler dated April 5, 1944, stated that there were 67,000 inmates in the entire Auschwitz-Birkenau camp complex, of which 18,000 were unable to work. In Birkenau there were a total of 36,000 inmates, of whom “approximately 15,000 are unable to work.”¹⁴ Rather than sending disabled Jews to homicidal gas chambers, Mengele and other doctors at Auschwitz worked to save the lives of many thousands of inmates.¹⁵

Interestingly, many Auschwitz survivors have attributed a superhuman work effort to Mengele in regard to the selection process. For example, at the well-publicized 1963-1965 Auschwitz trial in Frankfurt, a Jewish inmate who unloaded incoming transports insisted at the trial that Mengele alone was always there for selections.

When the judge commented, “Mengele cannot have been there all the time,” the witness said: “In my opinion, always. Night and day.”¹⁶ If Mengele had worked that hard in the selection process, he wouldn’t have had time to perform his other numerous medical duties.

Many former Auschwitz inmates have also failed to accurately describe Mengele. Some have portrayed Mengele as “very Aryan looking” or “tall and blond,” although Mengele was actually of medium height, with dark hair and a dark complexion.¹⁷

TWINS RESEARCH

Mengele was interested in the study of twins, especially identical twins. Twins destined for Mengele’s experiments at Auschwitz were given good food, comfortable beds and hygienic living conditions to build up their health. The purpose of building up the twins’ health was to prevent infections from interfering with the results of the study. Many of the Auschwitz twins adored Mengele, affectionately calling him “Uncle Pepi.”¹⁸

Despite claims that Mengele performed cruel and lethal experiments on twins at Auschwitz, almost all of the twins Mengele enrolled in his research at Auschwitz survived the war. In fact, so many twins survived Mengele’s research that, in 1984, they helped form an association entitled Children of Auschwitz Nazi Deadly Experiment Survivors (CANDLE). This association’s name is a misnomer, because if the experiments were deadly, how could there be so many survivors?

Also, if young children unable to work had been immediately selected for gassing at Auschwitz as claimed by “Holocaust” historians, how could so many children at Auschwitz survive the war?¹⁹

Carlo Mattogno has prepared a long list of children and twins at Auschwitz who survived the camp.²⁰ In addition to the fact that almost all

of the twins at Auschwitz survived the camp, Mattogno’s research provides the following reasons why Mengele did not commit his alleged crimes against twins at Auschwitz:

1. The archives of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum contain numerous documents signed by Dr. Mengele, but no document attests to Dr. Mengele’s presumed crimes. No document shows that Mengele killed even one child, or that a child was ever killed on his order.

2. All of the surviving paperwork shows that Mengele’s research was limited to anthropological and behavioral studies, and did not include any surgical or other intrusive procedures.

3. The twins enrolled in Mengele’s program participated in the program for months on end, with none of them dying while under Mengele’s care.²¹

OTHER “CRUEL EXPERIMENTS”

Mengele has also been accused of conducting cruel and inhumane experiments for no medical purpose. For example, Vera Alexandar, a Jewish prisoner who lived in barracks for twins in the Gypsy Camp, testified:

One day Mengele brought chocolate and special clothes. The next day an SS man, on Mengele’s instructions, took away two children, who happened to be my favorites: Guido and Nino, aged about four. Two, perhaps three days later the SS man brought them back in a frightening condition. They had been sewn together like Siamese twins. The hunchbacked child was tied to the second one on the back and wrists. Mengele had sewn their veins together. The wounds were filthy and then festered. There was a powerful stench of gangrene. The children screamed all night long. Somehow their mother managed to get hold of morphine and put an end to their suffering.²²

Germar Rudolf writes about this and other absurd descriptions of Mengele’s alleged cruel experiments:

There is “eyewitness” testimony galore about utterly senseless, cruel experiments allegedly performed by Mengele, like changing eye colors by injecting dye into an eye, transplanting limbs and organs to random places in the body, and other nonsense. While studying hundreds of “survivor” testimonies, I’ve come across a good share of these insults to the intellect, so insulting, indeed, that I will not waste my time listing them here. Search the internet, and you’ll stumble across these Halloweenish horror stories all over the place. People evidently like to gawk at guts and gore, so the survivors, protected from scrutiny by their aura of sainthood, cater to that need. Interestingly, the alleged victims of these experiments, quite frequently the very witnesses telling these tales, show no signs whatsoever of these cruel procedures. And it goes without saying that there is not the slightest proof for any of it—no documents, no autopsies, no medical examination on survivors proving it. Nothing. It’s all a pack of lies, sweet and simple.²³

MIKLOS NYISZLI

The Jewish Hungarian physician Miklos Nyiszli published a book of memoirs shortly after World War II about his experiences at Auschwitz. These memoirs have been used by mainstream historians as the primary source of Mengele’s alleged crimes at Auschwitz. Nyiszli’s memoirs, however, contain numerous errors and weaknesses that call into question the veracity of his claims.²⁴

Dr. Nyiszli said that he wrote innumerable autopsy reports and signed them with his tattoo number. These reports were signed by his superior, Dr. Mengele, and then shipped to a medical center in Berlin-Dahlem. Nyiszli also wrote that he sent countless autopsy specimens to Berlin-Dahlem, and that he received replies about them with detailed scientific commentary or instructions. Based



Born in 1911, Dr. Josef Mengele (left, shown with unnamed colleague) was an accomplished German doctor and researcher. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Munich in 1935. Two years later, he joined geneticist Dr. Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer at the Institute for Hereditary Biology and Racial Hygiene in Frankfurt where the two conducted genetic research with a particular focus on twins. Mengele’s research on the genetic factors behind cleft palates, lips and chins helped him earn his doctorate in medicine from the University of Frankfurt in 1938. It was also in 1938 that he became a member of the SS. He fought as a unit doctor on the Eastern Front and was wounded, his injuries ending his combat career. During his time in battle, Mengele earned multiple military awards, including the Iron Cross 1st Class for rescuing several German soldiers from a burning tank.

on descriptions in his book, Nyiszli performed at least 170 autopsies while at Auschwitz. Despite these autopsy reports allegedly written and signed by Nyiszli, and the “countless” packages of autopsy specimens sent to a medical institute in Berlin-Dahlem, there is not a single piece of paper in the documentary record bearing Nyiszli’s signature.²⁵

Nyiszli also alleged in his book that, starting in August 1944, he was the doctor of the *Sonderkommando* for the Birkenau crematoria. The Romanian Jewish physician Charles Sigmund Bendel made the same claim at the Belsen trial in late 1945.

Despite the fact that these two doctors spent at least four months together in the same place, they were totally ignorant of each other. They also produced totally contradictory testimony in regard to their experiences at the Birkenau crematoria.²⁶

Nyiszli made numerous false claims in his memoirs about the alleged homicidal gas chambers and crematoria at Birkenau. For example, Nyiszli wrote regarding a crematorium at Birkenau that “what is really impressive is the column of fire 8-10 meters high which gushes from its mouth between the lightning rods at its four corners.”²⁷ As documented by many researchers, it is technically impossible for flames to gush from crematoria.

Nyiszli wrote about the aftermath of gassings at Birkenau:

The bodies do not lie all over the length and breadth of the room but rather in a single, story-high heap. The explanation for this is that the fallen gas granules first permeate the air layer above the concrete floor with their deadly vapors and only gradually saturate the higher layers of air in the room. This forces the unfortunate victims to trample each other, to climb over one another. In the higher layers the gas thus reaches them later. What a terrible struggle for life must take place there, and yet the time won is only one or two minutes in all!²⁸

Nyiszli totally invented these gassing results. Since hydrocyanic vapors are slightly lighter than air, the diffusion of gas in the gas chambers would not rise from the floor to the ceiling. The gassing victims would have no need to climb over one another to escape the poison gas.²⁹ Nyiszli also incorrectly wrote that the crematoria were located two kilometers from the Birkenau Camp. In reality, the crematoria were located inside the camp.³⁰

The unreliability of Nyiszli’s testimony is shown by the fact that he was not used as a witness at the I.G. Farben trial at Nuremberg. Charles D. Provan wrote: “Although Dr. Nyiszli was summoned to Nuremberg to testify in the I.G. Farben trial, he was not called to the stand, presumably because he was only at Monowitz for about two weeks, and could provide little in the way of useful evidence. At some point in the trial, he was allowed to return home to Romania.”³¹

Carlo Mattogno writes in regard to Nyiszli:

It is impossible to ascribe good faith to this “eyewitness,” who was and remains a mere impostor. In consequence, the essential eyewitness testimony of Dr. Mengele’s alleged crimes at Auschwitz crumbles inexorably, and the rest of the legend along with it.³²

Mattogno concludes:

Dr. Mengele’s alleged crimes are not proven by any document. No document shows that Mengele ever killed even one single child, or that one single child was ever killed on his orders. The essential and sole witness, the one upon whose testimony the whole accusation was based, was an extraordinarily creative impostor. Dr. Mengele’s closest collaborators, including the presumed essential witness, and at least 543 of his “victims” were allowed to live: but how, then, are we to believe seriously in the fairy tale of the “Angel of Death” of Auschwitz?³³

FINAL YEARS

Mengele was not regarded as a principal war criminal immediately after World War II. After escaping from a U.S. prison camp in Bavaria, Mengele spent the next several years working under an assumed name as a farmhand in Germany. In the summer of 1949, Mengele headed for Argentina, where scores of Germans had found shelter. Since the Cold War in Europe had dampened enthusiasm for prosecuting war criminals, for a period of time in the 1950s Mengele felt safe from prosecution. Mengele even used his real name in 1958 to become co-owner of a successful pharmaceutical firm.³⁴

Bowing to the pressure of world opinion, the German judiciary issued a warrant for Mengele’s arrest in July 1959, and formally applied to Argentine authorities for his extradition. Mengele escaped arrest by moving in the spring of 1960 to Paraguay and then later to Brazil. A reward of \$3 million was offered for Mengele’s capture. With the Israeli secret police, Brazilian police, and numerous other Nazi hunters after him, Mengele became one of the most wanted men in the world.³⁵

Mengele’s only son, Rolf, secretly traveled to Brazil in 1977 to talk to his father about what had happened at Auschwitz during the war. Night after night Rolf asked his father about his time in Auschwitz. When Mengele had finally completed his statements, Rolf asked his father why, if he felt so sure of his innocence, he had not turned himself in? Rolf said his father replied, “There are no judges, only avengers.”³⁶

Rolf said that his father stated that he was not responsible for gassings at Auschwitz, and that twins in the camp owed their lives to him. Mengele said that he personally had never harmed anyone in his life. Sensing Rolf’s incredulity, Mengele shouted at him: “Don’t tell me you, my only son, believe what they write about me? On my mother’s life I have



never hurt anyone.”³⁷

Eventually father and son agreed that no useful purpose would be served in pursuing their discussions. Rolf said that, unfortunately, he realized that his father “would never express any remorse or feeling of guilt in my presence.”³⁸ What Rolf Mengele failed to realize is that his father felt no remorse because Mengele was not guilty of the crimes he was accused of committing at Auschwitz. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Marwell, David G., *Mengele: Unmasking the “Angel of Death,”* New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2020, p. 64.

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 64-65.

3 Weber, Mark, “Lessons of the Mengele Affair,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 6, No. 3, Fall 1985, p. 377.

4 Marwell, David G., *Mengele: Unmasking the “Angel of Death,”* New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2020, pp. 4-7

5 *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 15.

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 17, 22-23.

7 *Ibid.*, pp. 31, 33, 35.

8 *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 45, 55-56.

9 Gutman, Israel and Berenbaum, Michael, *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, p. 311.

10 Marwell, David G., *Mengele: Unmasking the “Angel of Death,”* New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2020, pp. xii, 65.

11 Posner, Gerald L. and Ware, John, *Mengele: The Complete Story*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1986, p. 279.

12 Mattogno, Carlo, *The Real Case for Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt’s Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed*, 2nd ed., Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2015.

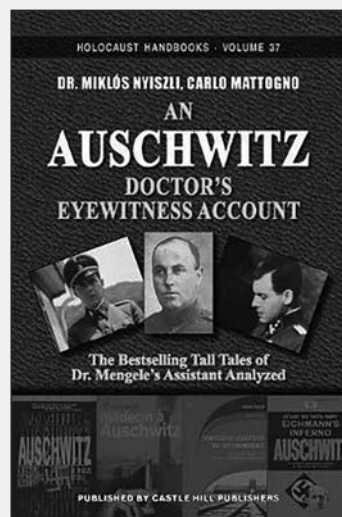
13 Rudolf, Germar, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers. A Crime-Scene Investigation*, Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2017.

14 Nuremberg document NO-021, NMT (The “Green Series”), Vol. 5, pp. 384-385.

15 Butz, Arthur R., *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century: The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry*, Newport Beach, CA: Institute for Historical Review, 1993, pp. 124-125.

16 Weber, Mark, “Lessons of the Mengele Affair,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 6,

Josef Mengele is shown in his later years in Brazil, the third person from the right. After working several years as a farmhand in Germany under an assumed name, Mengele in 1949 fled to Argentina. Bowing to the pressure of world opinion, in July 1959 the German judiciary issued a warrant for Mengele’s arrest. Mengele escaped authorities by moving in 1960 to Paraguay and then later to Brazil. With a \$3 million award for his arrest, the Israeli secret police, Brazilian police and other Nazi hunters after him, Mengele became one of the most wanted men in the world. He was never caught. He died in 1979.



An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account

The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed

By Carlo Mattogno and Miklós Nyiszli. Everyone knows Dr. Josef Mengele, the evil Auschwitz doctor who sent countless Jews to the gas chambers, performed cruel, pointless medical experiments on inmates, and gave twin research a bad reputation. But how do we “know” about his many diabolical deeds? The most important source for what Mengele is said to have done at Auschwitz comes from the Hungarian Jew Miklós Nyiszli, a forensic physician who claims to have been Dr. Mengele’s assistant at Auschwitz. In 1946, he published a book about his traumatic experiences while he was at Auschwitz. Over the years, his book has been translated into all major languages of Europe. It has become one of the mainstays of the orthodox Auschwitz narrative, right next to the testimonies of other key witnesses, such as that of former Auschwitz commandant Rudolf Höss, or of Elie Wiesel.

As influential as Nyiszli’s book has been in forming the world’s opinion about Auschwitz, Nyiszli’s various writings have never been subjected to thorough critical scrutiny. The present book changes this.

Part 1 of this book contains a faithful translation of the original 1946 edition of Nyiszli’s Hungarian book, while Part 2 makes publicly accessible for the first time essential excerpts of much-less known postwar texts by and about Nyiszli.

Part 3 thoroughly scrutinizes Nyiszli’s writings with what we know to be true about Auschwitz from solid material facts and authentic documentation, while Part 4 compares his various claims with what other inmate doctors have stated who were in a similar position at Auschwitz as Nyiszli claims for himself.

Part 5 takes a critical look into how orthodox historians have dealt with Nyiszli’s texts, while a short essay in the Appendix lays bare the mythical nature of the cliché of Dr. Mengele as the “Angel of Death.”

The author’s conclusion is dispositive: “Nyiszli was either an extraordinary impostor or a lunatic; there is no escaping from the dilemma. And both horns of this dilemma – shameless mendacity or lunacy – disqualify Nyiszli and completely destroy his credibility.” Softcover, 484 pages, 51 illustrations, #813, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

No. 3, Fall 1985, p. 380.

17 *Ibid.*

18 Posner, Gerald L. and Ware, John, *Mengele: The Complete Story*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1986, p. 35.

19 Rudolf, Germar, “Josef Mengele—the Creation of a Myth,” *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2017.

20 Mattogno, Carlo and Nyiszli, Miklos, *An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Bestselling Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed*, Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2020, pp. 391-407.

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25 *Ibid.*, pp. 9, 12-13, 19.

26 *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 304-308.

27 *Ibid.*, p. 22.

28 *Ibid.*, p. 41.

29 Mattogno, Carlo, “Dr. Mengele’s ‘Medical Experiments’ on Twins in the Birkenau Gypsy Camp,” *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 4, 2013.

30 *Ibid.*

31 Provan, Charles D., “New Light on Dr. Miklos Nyiszli and His Auschwitz Book,” *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 20, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 2001, p. 29.

32 Mattogno, Carlo, “Dr. Mengele’s ‘Medical Experiments’ on Twins in the Birkenau Gypsy Camp,” *Inconvenient History*, Vol. 5, No. 4, 2013.

33 *Ibid.*

34 Gutman, Israel and Berenbaum, Michael, *Anatomy of the Auschwitz Death Camp*, Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, pp. 329-330.

35 *Ibid.*, pp. 330-331.

36 Posner, Gerald L. and Ware, John, *Mengele: The Complete Story*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1986, pp. 274, 278.

37 *Ibid.*, p. 279.

38 *Ibid.*, pp. 279-280.

JOHN WEAR was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

WWII FROM A DIFFERENT VIEW

Goebbels on the Jews: The Complete Diary Entries—1923 to 1945

From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a daily diary. In it, he recorded events of the day along with thoughts on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels and Hitler wanted Jews totally removed from the Reich territory. The Jews would be collected into ghettos, disinfested of lice, and then transported to newly captured lands in the east. Once there, they would be held in concentration camps and put to work as forced labor. Ultimately, Goebbels wanted Jews removed from Eurasia—perhaps to Africa or Madagascar. This would be the “final solution.” As such, these entries help our understanding of “the Holocaust.” Softcover, 280 pages, #848, \$22.

Summer 1945: Germany, Japan & the Harvest of Hate

Here is the truth about WWII in graphic detail. We Americans consider ourselves to be more noble and decent than other peoples, and thus in a better position to decide what is right and wrong in the world. But our armed forces shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into holes with the dead, boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make ornaments and carved their bones into letter openers. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping atomic bombs on two cities, thereby setting a record for instantaneous mass slaughter. Here is the truth about the war in Europe and Asia. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, \$26.

Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany, 1944-1947

A must read if you want to understand WWII. It was the most destructive war in human history. Millions were killed, billions in property was destroyed, ancient cultures were reduced to rubble—WWII was truly man’s greatest cataclysm. Thousands of books, movies and documentary films have been devoted to the war. But there has never been such a gripping retelling of the story as one will find in *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany*. Throughout this book readers will see what Allied airmen saw as they rained down death on German cities; or the reader will experience what those below felt as they trembled in their bomb shelters awaiting death. The reader will view the horrors of the Eastern Front during the last months of fighting, through the mud, blood and madness. Readers will witness for themselves the fate of German women as the rampaging Red Army raped and murdered its way across Europe. Much, much more. Softcover, 390 pages, #549, \$30.

Holocaust High Priest: Elie Wiesel

By Warren Routledge. For many years, Elie Wiesel was the face of the holocaust, appearing on “Oprah” and any other venue. After all, he was a holocaust survivor. Large crowds listened intently as he described his time in WWII “death camps” and how he miraculously survived them all. But, for just as many years, Holocaust Revisionists have been exposing this fraud, pointing out that his writings show gross ignorance of the camps in which he was allegedly incarcerated and poking holes in his tall tales. This volume eviscerates the Wiesel myth, showing that the man’s books and testimonies are pure fiction. Softcover, 474 pages, #711, \$35.

WWII Turning Points: Secret Decisions, Blunders and Cover-Ups That Determined Its Outcome

History is made, sometimes, by the strangest quirks of fate, not hours of planning at the strategy table. A forgotten briefcase decides the fate of millions of people? The mighty battleship *Bismark* was actually sent just to be sunk? A nuclear-tipped ICBM was almost launched at New York? Who was the failed soap factory owner who sealed the fate of the Reich? What about the enemy balloon that shut down America’s nuclear program? One man’s assassination was all that prevented Japan from bombing the Panama Canal? And another man’s death cost Italy victory in North Africa? Here’s an alternative history of World War II covering the obscure men, bizarre weapons, forgotten blunders and near misses that really determined the outcome. Softcover, 284 pages, #708, \$18.

Mussolini’s War: Volume I—The Triumphant Years

Among the great misconceptions of modern times is the assumption that Benito Mussolini was Hitler’s junior partner, who made no significant contributions to the Axis effort in WWII. That conclusion originated with Allied propagandists determined to boost Western morale. The Duce was constantly ridiculed, his successes pointedly demeaned or ignored. Mainstream historians love to say that Italy’s navy, air and land forces were nothing more than a bungling bunch of clowns. So effective was this campaign of lies that it became postwar history, and is still generally taken for granted, even by well-informed students of WWII—and even by Italians themselves! But a closer examination by historian Frank Joseph of often neglected, recently disclosed materials presents a different picture. They shine new light on just how effective Italy’s armed forces truly were. These and numerous other disclosures combine to debunk lingering propaganda stereotypes of the inept, ineffectual Italian armed forces and their allegedly inept commanders and supreme leader. That dated portrayal is rendered obsolete by *Mussolini’s War: Volume I—The Triumphant Years*. Softcover, 275 pages, #808, \$27.

Germany’s War: The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II

By John Wear. *Germany’s War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR’s numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler’s desire for peace. Also covers Stalin’s plan for European conquest, America’s second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history’s most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, \$25.

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The 'White Death'

How a diminutive sniper helped slow the Soviet juggernaut in Finland

By John Tiffany

The term "sniping" is sometimes used inaccurately, so it is worthwhile to define it. A sniper is a marksman who shoots people, usually with a rifle, from a concealed position, usually at a great distance. Some people consider sniping to be "dirty pool," unchivalrous conduct, cowardly and "there oughtta be a law against it." True, the sniper is avoiding facing his enemy man to man. He presents his enemy with a target that is hard to hit. But you might as well say camouflage is unchivalrous—but nearly everyone uses it.

Actually sniping, and unconventional warfare in general, is often the only hope for an army that is outnumbered and outgunned. Remember Lexington and Concord? American patriots used sniping to help win many battles in our War for Independence.

Simo "Simuna" Hjäjuhi (Häyhä), better known in America as the "White Death," was a Finnish example who shows that a sniper can be a champion of his people. A hero by any manner of reckoning, "White Death" did not shrink from face-to-face fighting when it was called for. At the same time, he ranks as the most lethal sniper of all time.



Finnish sniper Simo Hjäjuhi with a captured Soviet Mosin Nagant rifle picked up near Jarvenpää, Finland, December 19, 1939.

Famous as a military hero throughout Finland, Hjäjuhi is surprisingly little-known in even neighboring countries such as Sweden. Hjäjuhi was born in 1905 or 1906 in Viipuri province, southeast Finland, which was at the time part of the Russian empire. Finland effectively got its independence in 1918, after declaring it in 1917.

Hjäjuhi hailed from a Lutheran farming family of eight children, of which he was No. 7. He grew to be a small man, only five feet tall, unassuming and mild-mannered. A farmer

and outdoorsman who enjoyed hunting and skiing, he joined the volunteer White Guard militia at the age of 20. He excelled in provincial marksmanship competitions, winning many trophies.

In fall of 1939, the USSR demanded Finland agree to move the USSR-Finland border back 15.5 miles. Finland refused. The Soviets next staged an incident at the border and used the fake incident as a pretext to attack Finland on November 30, 1939, kicking off what was to become known as the Winter War.

Hjäjuhi enlisted in the Finnish army as a sniper. He brought along his old rifle, a Russian-made model with iron sights. There were no lenses to fog up or to reflect light. The Reds wore poorly insulated, bright green uniforms that made them easy targets.

Although we think of Russia being well defended by "General Winter," these Red Army men were ill-suited to winter warfare; most of them did not even know how to ski.

Hjäjuhi served in the defense of an area called Kollaa. This was one of the most difficult-to-defend areas of the war. The Soviets pounded the Finns with nearly 40,000 artillery rounds a day, while the heavily outnumbered Finns were only able to return fire with 1,000 rounds a day, at most. Yet the Finns were able to stop



A Finnish sniper is depicted after picking off a Soviet invader in a desolate landscape in Finland.

the Red Army, and the battle continued until the end of the war.

Working alone by choice, Hjäjuhi set out each morning with a day's worth of food and several clips of ammunition. He would select a spot with good visibility and build a snow fort behind which to hide in a kneeling position, which helped his aim, instead of shooting from a prone position. Then he would wait for enemy soldiers to blunder into his sights. He sometimes packed snow in his mouth to prevent his breath being visible.

During the war, Hjäjuhi sniped a whopping 505 (some say 542) Bolshevik soldiers to death and slew another 200 or so with a machine gun in conventional warfare.

In the minds of most of the Finnish people, he became a legendary guardian who could move through the snowy landscape like a ghost. On the other hand, the Red Army savages were terrified by the "White Death."

The Red soldiers took to carrying

heavy iron shields to protect against snipers, but the Finnish sharpshooters simply took to shooting them in the leg or other exposed parts.

Soviet artillery bombarded Hjäjuhi's presumed positions but could never seem to hit him.

Near the end of the war, a Red Army soldier got lucky; Hjäjuhi was struck in the jaw with an exploding bullet, blowing off a quarter of his face. Rescued by comrades, he was rushed to a hospital, where he remained in a coma until after the war's end. The doctors did a remarkable job restoring his face, although he would never look the same.

"White Death" couldn't go home, because his homestead was now in Soviet territory. He obtained a new home and took to raising dogs and hunting moose. The Finnish president was among his hunting companions.

Hjäjuhi was a humble, self-effacing man who did his duty to the best of his ability, playing an important role

in stopping the Soviets from conquering not only Finland but all of Europe. He went to Valhalla on April 1, 2002, aged about 96. His exploits are commemorated in the black metal song "White Death," by the band of the same name. He deserves to be remembered. ♦

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Historian John Tiffany (born 1947), who passed away in July 2020, was the editor of THE BARNES REVIEW for many years. His wife has sent us several unpublished articles John was working on at the time of his death. This was one of them.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

✂ ✂ ✂

Persecuted Dissidents

As TBR goes to press, Lady Michèle Renouf's trial in Germany for impromptu comments made in February 2018 at a memorial in Dresden commemorating the deaths of possibly hundreds of thousands of German civilians during the firebombing attack on that historic German cultural center has been postponed. Renouf was scheduled to appear before court magistrates on October 16 on charges that German authorities considered "incitement to hatred" for daring to point out and condemn the deliberate Allied policy of firebombing German cities and industrial centers of low military value. In related news, the persecuted German dissident Horst Mahler is scheduled to be released from Brandenburg-Havel prison on October 27, and sources believe German authorities will prohibit the courageous Revisionist from any publishing activities following his release—a harsh punishment for a man who has dedicated the latter half of his life to telling the truth about World War II.

✂ ✂ ✂

Yet Another Task Force Formed

A group of U.S. congressional representatives—including both Democrats and Republicans—recently announced the creation of an Interparliamentary Task Force to Combat Online Antisemitism in collaboration with lawmakers in Israel, Canada, Australia and the UK. The group's primary task is to formulate policies designed to pressure social media companies to crack down on and ultimately ban "hate speech," "anti-Semitism" and "conspiracy theories" on their platforms, policies virtually every major social media company



MICHELE RENOUF

already has in place. "It has never been easier than now for anti-Semites to connect and spread hateful propaganda using social media," Rep. Ted Deutch, a Jewish Democrat representing Florida's 22nd Congressional district and a founding member of the task force, said in a statement announcing the group. "These platforms have a responsibility to ensure that they are not being used freely by purveyors of hate."

✂ ✂ ✂

Australian Bookseller in a Bind

Australia's leading bookstore chain is under fire from a top Australian Jewish group for selling a book written by Martin Luther, a German thinker, writer and critic who is widely regarded as the leading founder of Protestant Christianity. Dymocks Booksellers, founded in 1879 in Sydney, now has over 60 stores in Australia and several other stores in New Zealand and Hong Kong. The controversial book in question is Luther's *On the Jews and Their Lies*, a popular tome originally published in 1543, and featuring a foreword by the late Texe Marrs, a longtime pastor, radio host and author based in Texas. The Anti-Defamation Commission—Australia's version of the Anti-Defamation League—described the book as a "notorious anti-Semitic tract by a rabid and

violent Jew-hater" that "should not be sold by any bookstore." The group is insisting "Dymocks do the right thing" and "immediately stop offering this despicable sermon," once again demonstrating organized Jewry's proclivity for controlling what the masses can and cannot discuss or read.

✂ ✂ ✂

Germany Pledges More Money

Angela Merkel's government recently announced it would pledge an additional \$26 million to the Jewish community in Germany, which would be administered by the Central Council of Jews in Germany to cover security costs as Jewish leaders continue to warn of rising levels of "racism" and "anti-Semitism." In a statement, the Central Council explained that the funds provided by the German government would be used to improve security at synagogues and other Jewish communal buildings and offices. "Jews must be able to feel safe living in Germany—it is also in the interest of the state," Horst Seehofer, Germany's interior minister, pathetically explained following the announcement. Seehofer went on to vow the German government would "do everything possible to provide the necessary protection," adding that the Germans "understand their responsibility," no doubt a reference to the guilt associated with the Jewish "Holocaust" narrative of WWII, which Germans and Europeans more generally must continue to make amends for.

✂ ✂ ✂

Popular TBR Author Locked Up

The righteous and courageous French dissident Hervé Ryssen, who has written numerous well-documented and scholarly books on some of the most taboo topics in the world, was recently jailed in France after a judge ruled a number of his internet and social media postings defamed Jews, it was recently reported. Ryssen has long been a target of the French regime for publicly expressing his

dissenting political and historical perspectives. In late September, Ryssen began a 17-month jail sentence at the notorious Fleury-Mérogis prison near Paris, one of the largest prisons in Europe. The dissident writer has found himself unjustly persecuted for his writings and political perspectives on numerous occasions, including in 2017, 2018 and in January 2020. Ryssen does not speak English, but you are welcome to write words of encouragement to him, but please do not include the kinds of comments that the authorities would use to deny delivery of your letter:

Maison d'arrêt de Fleury-Mérogis
Herve LALIN
No. d'Écrou 459-091
7 Avenue des Peupliers
91 700 Fleury-Mérogis
FRANCE

✠ ✠ ✠

Finnish Nationalists Banned

The increasingly popular pan-Scandinavian nationalist group known as the Nordic Resistance Movement (NRM) has had its Finnish branch entirely banned in that country. With divisions in Norway, Denmark and Iceland, and an established political party in Sweden, the group represents and champions the interests of the native Scandinavian people. The Supreme Court of Finland recently upheld a previously challenged deci-

sion to outright ban the Finnish branch of the NRM, which dubiously argued that the group engages in "hate speech" against Jews and other foreigners while otherwise engaging in behavior "in violation of the law and accepted principles of morality." Jewish leaders in Sweden, spearheaded by the Central Council of Jews in Sweden, have stepped up their pressure on the Swedish government, demanding that the group be outlawed there as well. The World Jewish Congress similarly issued a statement recently insisting that "all Nordic governments follow Finland's example and move swiftly to ban the Nordic Resistance Movement and rid its violent propaganda from our streets."

✠ ✠ ✠

Political Dissident Denied Violin

Matt Hale, who has been dubiously imprisoned since 2004 and is known as America's foremost political prisoner, was recently told by the warden of the prison he is currently incarcerated in that he will not be able to receive his cherished violin while behind bars. Hale had been seeking his violin, but his request was officially denied in early October. He is currently working on this third book and, according to his closest supporters, is still in good spirits despite being unjustly imprisoned for the past 16 years. Write to Hale at:

Matthew F. Hale #15177-424
USP Marion CMU
U.S. Penitentiary
P.O. Box 1000
Marion, IL 62959

✠ ✠ ✠

Israel to Get Veto Powers?

A recently introduced bipartisan bill in the House of Representatives would give Israel an effective veto power of U.S. arms sales to Middle Eastern nations in an effort to guarantee the Jewish state's qualitative military advantage in the region, it was recently reported by *The Times of Israel*. Since Israel's founding in 1948, U.S. policy has centered around maintaining Israel's military advantage throughout the Middle East, with massive military aid and generous arms packages granted to the Zionist regime occupying Palestine. The recently introduced bill "would require the president to consult with the Israeli government to ensure [qualitative military edge] concerns are settled" when arms sales to other countries in the Middle East are concerned. A number of the sponsors of this egregious bill—which officially hands decision-making authority to a foreign nation when it comes to arms sales in the region—are Jewish Democratic representatives, whose loyalty to Israel may possibly trump their loyalty to the United States.

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Axis Ingrate

Francisco Franco vs. Leon Degrelle

Ingrate and fence sitter Franco did little for the Axis, and even less for genuine war hero Leon Degrelle

The article below is about how Spanish dictator Francisco Franco treated Axis war hero Leon Degrelle, who came to him in 1945, a true refugee, seeking protection from the Allies after the war.

By John de Nugent

Leon Degrelle (1906-1994) would become the most decorated officer of the 450,000 non-German volunteers of the Waffen-SS. He spent five years on the infernal Eastern Front, where 2 million Axis soldiers perished.

The truth is that the supposedly heroic Francisco Franco was not even one of the original Spanish rebel generals who overthrew the leftist republic to establish Spanish fascism. He was a fence sitter until they offered him leadership. The Spanish Civil War began after a declaration in July 1936 of military opposition against the republican government by a group of generals of the Spanish Republican Armed Forces, originally under the leadership of José Sanjurjo, who died in a plane crash a few days later.

When the leftist Popular Front



Leon Degrelle is met warmly by Adolf Hitler in 1944.

won the 1936 Spanish national elections, Franco joined other generals who intended to overthrow the republic at all costs.

The coup failed to take control of most of the country and precipitated the Spanish Civil War. After the war had started, Franco took control of the Army of Africa, which was airlifted into Spain. Through the deaths of the other leading generals,

Franco became by default his faction's only leader and was appointed generalissimo and head of state in the fall of 1936. Then the Germans and Italians saved his coup with massive military support—air, land and sea, plus cash and advanced training.

It is true that under the iron-fisted rule of the “caudillo” (leader) Generalissimo Franco, Spain was a



This LIFE magazine photo shows Adolf Hitler (right) shaking hands with Caudillo Francisco Franco in Hendaye near the Spanish-French border, October 23, 1940. The purpose of the meeting was to convince Franco to join the Axis effort against England. After hours of talks, no substantive agreement was reached. In the end, Franco half-heartedly agreed to join Hitler's alliance—but only when Franco saw it to his advantage to do so.

country that remained fascist after the disastrous end of World War II for the Axis.

On the other hand, Franco was not at all like Degrelle (who understood the racial views of Adolf Hitler), and his ideology was basically just conservative and authoritarian. Franco was a good Catholic, however. Law and order, dictatorship, family values, anti-feminism and Spanish nationalism ruled the day.

In fact, Franco shortsightedly helped Hitler and the Axis very little during the war—although it was Mussolini and Hitler who had given him enormous, decisive military aid in his ultimate victory over the Spanish republic, which had been backed by Josef Stalin and various

leftists and Communists worldwide.

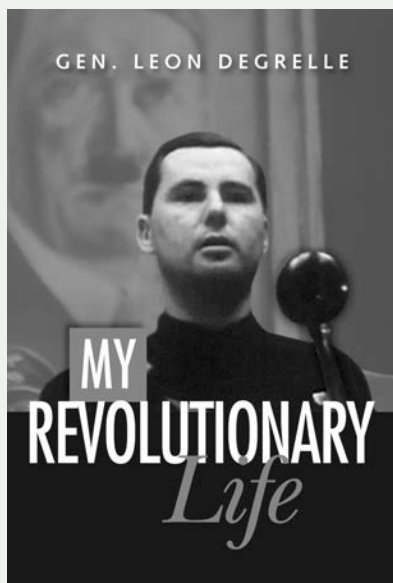
It is even said that Franco accepted a huge bribe in 1940 from the English, proffered by Winston Churchill, to remain neutral in World War II, and especially not to close the Strait of Gibraltar to the British Royal Navy—a betrayal with terrible consequences for Italy and Germany.

The *Wehrmacht*, which Hitler had prepared in 1940-41 to invade the Soviet Union, also had to fight in North Africa (in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Algeria) as well as in the Balkans. Hitler was forced to send some of his vitally needed divisions to both side theaters to rescue the soldiers of Mussolini, whom the British (and Greeks) were beating.

This huge diversion of military resources fatally weakened his own invasion of the Soviet Union, a military juggernaut then ruled by the mass-murderer Stalin.

But this same Franco did little more than the absolute, bare minimum for Degrelle, when he escaped from the Allies and crash-landed in a German plane in northern Spain in May 1945.

The supreme Allied commander in Europe, Gen. Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower, had demanded Franco unjustly extradite two prominent Axis leaders. First Ike demanded that Franco send Pierre Laval, the one-time prime minister of the "French State" (the correct name of the Vichy regime under Marshal Phi-



My Revolutionary Life

By LEON DEGRELLE

My Revolutionary Life had never appeared in print as a book before—and is now available only from THE BARNES REVIEW. Here is Gen. Leon Degrelle's autobiographical account of his daring escape from war-ravaged Germany in 1945 and his adventures after the war. Sentenced to death by the Belgian government after the Axis surrender, Gen. (then colonel) Degrelle escaped by flying from Norway and crash-landing in Spain. The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer also poignantly recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician before the war, the political situation in Europe before Hitler assumed power, his battle against the Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Reich and his life in Spain. Painstakingly reconstructed from Gen. Degrelle's private lectures by John de Nugent and Margaret Huffstickler. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, \$27 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET



Francisco Franco (right) is shown with future King Juan Carlos I who was named by Franco as his successor, a strange choice to say the least. Juan Carlos was an ultra-liberal member of the Bourbon dynasty. He ruled from 1975 until his abdication in 2014.

lippe Pétain) to Charles De Gaulle's France. He then ordered Franco to extradite Leon Degrelle back to Belgium for his supposed "treason" against Belgium and for completely invented "war crimes"—which today not even one of Degrelle's detractors claims were real.

Franco, fearing a U.S.-British invasion of Spain, decided to hand over Laval to the Allies and thus to his death. Perhaps this was because Degrelle was much more likable, charming and friendly than Laval. We do not know the reason. Although Franco refused to exile Degrelle, he and his Franquistas did very little for Degrelle, a French-speaking man of Belgian Wallonia, even though he was threatened constantly by both Jewish assassins and by penury.

The German Otto Skorzeny, also a Waffen-SS hero, likewise lived in Spanish exile. But, unlike Degrelle, he refrained from any controversial political commentary on the National Socialists or Hitler's attitude toward international Jewry. It is also

alleged that Skorzeny became a military advisor for Israel's Mossad, consulting on combat tactics for their commandos. (One of them, by the way, was Benjamin Netanyahu.)

Franco never understood that the defeat of the Axis would sooner or later lead to the downfall of his own regime as well, and he never showed any real gratitude for the sacrifices Italy and Germany made in money and lives to ensure Spain was not taken over by Communists, who would have treated the Spanish people as harshly as they treated every other nation they conquered or had handed to them.

After his demise in November 1975, Franco's Francoist system was gradually and cunningly dismantled under his successor as ruler, King Juan Carlos. The grandson of the last Spanish king, Juan Carlos had grown up partly in Italy and, though he attended Spanish military academies, he became a flaming liberal.

"Everything is tied up, and well tied up," boasted Franco, referring to the institutional groundwork he

put in place to ensure the regime's survival without him. The armed forces remained loyal to Francoism and thus posed a very real threat to the "democratic reforms" Juan Carlos wanted.

But by using Adolfo Suarez, a turncoat Francoist, as his prime minister, who initially pacified the worried fascists, King Juan Carlos went on in early 1977 to legalize multiple political parties, which was absolutely anathema to fascism. Other government decrees in the spring of 1977 set the rules for elections, legalizing even the Communist Party, and trade unions.

The two most important labor organizations that were legalized were associated with the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party. In the first year after Franco's death, 150 million working days were lost to strikes compared to just 14.5 million the previous year, and so it began. In 1981, old-school Francoists tried to seize power, but King Juan Carlos denounced them in a general's uniform on television, and the coup fizzled.

Today, Spain is as enslaved as France or Germany—or even today's United States—with terrorist Muslims and alien immigrants from Africa slaughtering Spaniards on the street and anti-Christian groups marching and flaunting their power everywhere. And, of course, hate speech laws are rigorously enforced, denying the right to point out the truth: Spain has been thoroughly brought under the thumb of the New World Order, its Christian religion subverted, its European culture undermined and its racial character muddled by throngs of non-White, non-Christian immigrants—the Kallergi Plan in full operation. ❖

JOHN DE NUGENT is a former Marine, an activist, historian, translator and author. He is a former associate editor of TBR and has contributed many articles on a wide range of subject material. See more at www.johndenugent.com.

Was Col. Leon Degrelle Really a Waffen-SS General?

By John de Nugent

I am often asked, "Was Leon Degrelle really a Waffen-SS general?" The answer is yes—and no. Degrelle never referred to himself as a general after the war. During his very long Spanish exile (1945-1994), and to the day he died, writing 40 books during that time, Degrelle was known only as a colonel.

But this was only because *Reichsführer*-SS Heinrich Himmler, who had indeed promoted him to brigadier general (*Brigadeführer*), did not know at that time that he had already been fired by Adolf Hitler for negotiating with the Allies without permission.

Degrelle was promoted to *SS-Standartenführer* (colonel) on April 20, 1945, Hitler's birthday, by the way. On May 1, 1945, Degrelle was further promoted by Himmler to *Brigadeführer*.

This promotion, however, was extralegal due to Himmler having been removed from office on Hitler's orders on April 28. But, to be fair, Himmler thought he was still in office as *Reichsführer* SS when he made Degrelle a general.

Adm. Karl Dönitz told Himmler later that very same day (May 1, 1945) that he had been relieved by Hitler, who was now reportedly deceased. Himmler, shocked, nevertheless wanted to keep on serving under new Reich President Karl Dönitz. Dönitz told Himmler that that was not going to happen.

Degrelle was an ultra-loyal Hitler supporter who did not especially like Himmler (nor did most people). He resented what he perceived as a condescending tone in Himmler toward him, such as saying "*Mein lieber Degrelle*" ("My dear Degrelle").

For both these reasons, Degrelle always refused to refer to his rank as general—out of respect for Hitler and his dislike of Himmler.

So, technically and legally, Degrelle was only a colonel.

In point of fact, Degrelle, the most highly decorated foreign *Waffen*-SS officer, and a warrior who served for five years on the hellish Eastern Front, deserved the promotion to brigadier general that Himmler did give him. Thus, in my opinion—and by rights—the amazing Degrelle was a general of the legendary *Waffen*-SS. ❖



GEN. DEGRELLE

Blas Piñar Remembers

Spaniard Pays Homage to Leon Degrelle



Nationalist politician Blas Piñar addresses supporters.

The following is a translation of an article from the pen of Spanish writer Blas Piñar Lopez, originally published in the Spanish magazine *Circle of Friends of Léon Degrelle*, May 2019. It is a glossy, color magazine written by comrades who knew this great *Waffen-SS* officer personally, who, before the war, had been the founder, leader and charismatic speaker of the Belgian Rexist Party. Piñar was a friend of Degrelle.

In the article, this close friend of Degrelle during his life in Spanish exile from 1945 to 1994 tells of the great financial and security difficulties Degrelle faced in post-World War II Spain.

By Blas Piñar

Translated by John de Nugent

I had a close friendship with Léon Degrelle. He was a man who left a very deep impression upon me. His biography is impressive and his behavior was consistently exemplary. Degrelle should be proclaimed “the ultimate role model of a political leader.”

I never saw Degrelle sad. He was overflowing with an inner Christian joy.

I am ever conscious of one of his typical quotes: “I am only a temporary loser.” He always said this with a sweet smile.

“The life of Léon Degrelle,” wrote Francisco Torres Garcia, as recalled by José Luis Jerez in his *Degrelle en el Exilio 1945-94*, “perhaps was closer to the plot of a good adventure movie than that of a simple mortal

in our time.” (In *La Nación* of April 13-19, 1994.)

It was in Mexico that Léon Degrelle “awoke” politically and spiritually. He had traveled there to support the “Cristeros” (devout Mexican Christians), because, he wrote in 1929, “the Mexican tragedy had long since sliced into my heart like a saw of steel.” He was so impressed by their cry of “*Viva Cristos Rey!*” [“Long live Christ the King”] under which they bravely died fighting for their faith as martyrs against the Communists that he named his own movement “Rexism” (“the movement of the king”). [See TBR, July/August 2020.—Ed.]

Terribly injured in his plane crash during his escape to Spain from collapsing Nazi Germany as the Allies approached, Degrelle was transferred to a local Spanish hospital. Antonio Vallejo Zaldo, who, several years later, presided over the National Confederation of Veterans, helped him in significant ways. He stated of Degrelle that “only a man strong in body and soul could have survived the tragic flight and the fractures and injuries sustained in this dangerous landing.”

My contacts with Degrelle became more intense after an article I published in *Fuerza Nueva* [“New Force”] on February 21, 1970 (No. 162). It bore the title “Those [the Allies] Who Do Not Forgive.”

I protested in this article against the search and seizure order which, at the request of the Belgian govern-



Leon Degrelle (center, hands on railing) is shown at a rally for Blas Piñar. Piñar was a dedicated Spanish nationalist and the founder of *Fuerza Nueva* (New Force) and *Frente Nacional* (National Front). During his time in Spain, Degrelle was a strong supporter of Spanish nationalist groups and a close friend of Piñar.

ment, had been issued by [Spanish-Francoist] Minister of Foreign Affairs Gregorio López Bravo. If Degrelle had been captured under this order, he would have been extradited back to his native Belgium, there to suffer the death sentence after conviction *in absentia* for a “crime” whose statute of limitations had been extended just to prosecute him.

From my article I wish to quote this part:

The Belgian government wanted to enforce its double death sentence on Degrelle. They want to take him to the wall twice—shoot him down or hang him, or even hang him twice—and after having shot or hanged him once, the first time alive, then shoot or hang him again when dead. ... All this to be sure they did not fail to kill him, fearing that the rope might not fulfill its mission of compressing his trachea. I hope to God that with his abilities and cleverness, Degrelle can leave Spanish territory, where he is now banned from living.

As a Spaniard, when I read the government’s “Order of Search and Capture” for Degrelle, I felt such terrible shame. My indignation was even more profound when I learned that Degrelle had obtained Spanish nationality in 1954. He was thus a Spaniard and therefore, under our law, could not be legally extradited.

One satisfying thing came of this very unpleasant incident. It was the



The wreckage of Degrelle’s crashed plane in San Sebastian, Spain.

A Close Relationship Revealed in Letters from Leon Degrelle

Leon Degrelle and Blas Piñar had some very important correspondence. They revealed Degrelle's worries and his convictions. TBR reproduces portions of some of these letters below:

April 19, 1971

Dear Don Blas,

This is your friend Leon. My situation is still difficult. With an evil rage, they continue to persecute me, despite my absolute silence [about my views].

We know from an indisputable source that it was only during the last week that the Belgian Embassy in Madrid sent three encrypted telexes about me, proof that they are preparing some new move.

—Leon Degrelle

* * *

December 23, 1977

Very dear Blas,

For your family as for you, I wish a very happy Easter. The year 1978 [Franco was gone and his system was being dismantled] is approaching with a very ugly face. You will have to fight to save Spain! May God bless you, Blas, giving you an enlightened soul, courage and physical strength. You will always have me fraternally at your side. Courage! You can win! Very affectionately yours.

—Leon Degrelle

* * *

We also reproduce the dedications from Degrelle of two of Piñar's books:

"To an admirable friend, Blas Piñar, champion of the ideal, with Degrelle's most affectionate solidarity."

* * *

"To Don Blas Piñar, an exceptional man that Spain is lucky to have. With all my consideration, Degrelle."

* * *

For her part, Jeanne Brevet, the widow of Degrelle, wrote this dedication in another book by her husband, which she kindly sent Piñar:

"To Blas Piñar, in faithful memory of my husband who received so much from this land during his exile in Spain."



Leon Degrelle poses for a photograph in Spain in 1953.

friendship I developed from meeting Juan Servando Balaguer, the son-in-law of the Rexist leader.

Degrelle's life, let us be clear, was never easy in Spain. I joined the group that helped to not only save him from the economic difficulties, but also helped ensure his physical safety.

His enemies, always on the lookout, wanted to assassinate him, and his status as a political exile was not enough to enjoy the full and generous protection of the Spanish government.

Economic difficulties, yes, he could overcome them. But he could not escape his persecutors. People came from abroad periodically to try to murder him. Once, to avoid murder, he sought refuge in a monastery. Another time he was admitted as a "patient" to a hospital. On yet another occasion, he was hidden in a city in the province of Ciudad Real [in south central Spain].

So that he could change his name, and thus gain some level of anonymity, Señor Degrelle was adopted by a Spanish lady, Matilde Martínez Reina. He thus legally became "Leon Ramirez Reina." It was I, as a notary, who witnessed this adoption.

I can neither minimize nor fully reveal my very personal relationship with Degrelle, which was at the same time both political and emotional. I remember one evening, my wife and I ate dinner at his home. It was a pleasure to see his personal museum and to listen to his comments on life and world events. I also remember that I witnessed, along with Ramón Serrano Suner, the marriage of one of his daughters.

Degrelle himself wrote the phrase, "Today fully with Franco," in the introduction of his brochure *Franco: Head of State*, published by the Franco-Hispanic Circle as a

supplement to No. 67 of the *Letters of Franco-Spanish Friendship* of spring 2006. In this introduction, we realize Degrelle's deep relationship with, and gratitude toward, our nation of Spain.

Already, in 1934, José Antonio [Primo de Rivera, founder of the quasi-fascist Falange, from the Spanish word for "Phalanx"] sent him the first membership card to be a member of the foreign branch of the Falange.

Degrelle had first come to Spain in February 1939. He was received here with the greatest of affection. He had an interview back then with the victorious Francisco Franco in Lleida. In the newspaper *Arriba, España!* ["Stand up, Spain!"] they published on February 12, 1939 his article "Rex Franco" ["King Franco"].

I also think it necessary to mention what Degrelle said in early 1976 of Franco [after Franco's death in November 1975]:

"Tomorrow, Europe, freed from its complexes, will thank Franco for his magnificent physical, moral, economic and strategic contribution to all that is essential for our survival."

Anne, daughter of Rexism's head, said at the end of the commemoration to which I was referring earlier: "I thank Spain, which, because of the *caudillo*, gave refuge to my father. Therefore, we will never be grateful enough to you patriots."



CEDADE (an acronym for *Círculo Español de Amigos de Europa* or "Spanish Circle of Friends of Europe") published nationalist material on people they considered traditional heroes. This article originally appeared in Spanish in one of their publications, *The Circle of Friends of Leon Degrelle*.

True to his doctrine, and referring to his electoral triumph in his native Belgium before the outbreak of World War II, he states in *Up*, February 7, 1970: "I could have become a cabinet minister; one word would have been enough to get into the game. But I

wanted to liberate my country, and free it from the dictatorial rule of the forces of big money, which corrupts all power, that distorts and manipulates consciences, and ruins our institutions."

I will end this article with some praise uttered by José Utrera Molina about Leon Degrelle: "I've met very few men with the intellectual and moral energy of Degrelle ... one of the most important and motivating personalities of Europe at that time." (Foreword to *Persist and Sign* by Leon Degrelle, published by Dyrsa, Madrid, 1968)

To this compliment, I add that of Bernardo Gil Mugarza: "All the good people who knew the Belgian populist leader were captivated by the lucidity of his thought, the fidelity to his flag, his generous character and the goodness of his heart." (*Requiem for a Great European*)

Degrelle's mortal remains were cremated and his ashes scattered in his native Bouillon, Belgium and onto the Obersalzberg in Bavaria, Germany, the Alpine home of his idol, Adolf Hitler. ♦

This article was translated from the original Spanish by **JOHN DE NUGENT** and **MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**. Both have provided valuable translations to TBR, Huffstickler most notably of the works of Joaquim Bochaca, and de Nugent of Leon Degrelle.



At left, Blas Piñar makes a fiery gesture during a political speech. In a 2005 interview with Piñar conducted by journalist Bernardo Gil Mugarza, Piñar had this to say about the uprising that sent King Alfonso XIII into exile and brought, eventually, Francisco Franco to power: "The uprising was absolutely necessary, because the Republic of 1931 brought the nation to total ruin. The uprising met the highest moral standards in that it was the starting point of a state at the service of the people of Spain." As for his views on leftist socialist and Marxist states he said: "The socialist state, which is a state of pure law without a solid, moral foundation, corrupts and destroys true freedom. On the other hand, the Marxist state, with its totalitarian idolatry, not only crushes all freedoms, but it collectivizes the economy, impoverishes the people and leads them to misery."

Mysteries of Hitler's 'Earthworm Lair'

Extent of Nazi Germany's *Regenwurlager* fortified military defensive line amazes even Third Reich critics

By Sidney Secular

The *Festungsfront* (Fortified) *Oder-Warthe-Bogen*, or *Ostwall*, called by some the *Regenwurlager* or "Earthworm Lair," was a very extensive fortified military defense line created by Nazi Germany between the Oder and Warta rivers in the vicinity of Miedzyrzecz in current-day Lubuskie province in Poland, about 200 miles east of Berlin. The Russians refer to it as the Oder Quadrangle. It was the most technologically advanced fortification system of Germany and of any country extant at the time of World War II. It has somewhat of an analog in the French Maginot Line of World War I, which was primitive in sophistication and purpose compared with the German creation. It has been well preserved to its known extent today, and is a tourist attraction and object of some wonder even now.

Its exact, basically north to south orientation and extent are unknown, since the terminus at each end has not been established, but the known length is about 30 miles, with multitudes of side tunnels which have hardly been explored. Some of these were blocked by the builders to prevent penetration by invaders. Many of the tunnels and structures were



A portion of the underground tunnel system of the *Regenwurlager*.

built to last, with then state-of-the art materials and sophisticated, exacting methods. In the center of the complex from which modern-day tours start, the tunnels run continuously for about 20 miles before ending. They are circular or semi-circular in shape, 130 feet in diameter, and are centered 100 to 160 feet underground.

The complex contains barracks, bunkers, 50 armored reinforced concrete blockhouses, 17 freight stations along 20 miles of underground narrow-gauge railways (which were operated entirely by electricity with no evidences of soot or pollution present), several dozen pillboxes (*panzerwerks*)—comprehensive defense

units with machine gun and mortar installations, with provision for flamethrowers and grenade launchers. There are even crematoria and hospital structures present, which indicate that the complex was created to be as self-contained and self-sufficient as possible, with a minimum of movement in and out of the complex.

On the exterior of the complex are enormous green steel domes to shelter the weaponry, plus miles of concrete poles to act as anti-tank barriers. Miles of the tunnels are today partially flooded with shallow water, but not enough to prevent walking through them.

Design of the system began in

Victorious Soviet troops are shown waving a red flag and celebrating atop the Nazi's *Regenwurm* bunker in Poland after its capture.

1925, with construction proceeding at a moderate pace from 1927 until 1933, when Adolf Hitler became chancellor and requested that the speed of construction be sharply increased. The plan was for construction to continue until 1951 if the war's end hadn't interrupted it. Hitler visited the complex in 1935 and again in 1937 to monitor progress of the construction.

The Soviet army reached the defensive line during the Vistula-Oder offensive of 1945, before sufficient German forces could be amassed and deployed to defend it. The complex was overwhelmed within three days. The operations within the complex were supervised by the Totenkopf Division of the SS. The fate of this division has never been determined after the position was overwhelmed. There is even speculation that this SS unit retreated during the fighting to an undiscovered underground location, even to a large underground bunker that has yet to be discovered.

The complex has all the appearance of something much more than a defensive barrier. The miles of blocked off tunnels, their impressive number and the intended permanence and detailed, careful and advanced work put into the construction would seem to indicate that top-secret scientific or armaments research and development may have been conducted there, possibly relating to German "wonder weapons." The tunnels and fortifications contain traps designed to kill those who wander into prohibited areas, and tourists proceeding on their own without guides have been killed in that way. This is another indication



of the secrecy involved with the clandestine work that must have been taking place at the facility.

After the war, the Poles and Russians never undertook a comprehensive survey or mapping of the complex, and American researchers have never been given the opportunity to investigate the tunnel network.

The central portion of the complex has been made into a popular tourist attraction. It is open to visitors from April 15 to October 15. There are tours of 1.5 miles and 2.5 miles conducted by authorized guides. The temperature in the interior of the

complex remains at a steady 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Flashlights and sturdy footwear are required for navigating the complex. The tours emanate from Miedzyrzecz, Poland.

The complex of tunnels is also the home of the Nietoperek Reserve, an official wildlife preserve for about 30,000 bats of 12 different species, the largest such site in Europe. ❖

SIDNEY SECULAR is a freelance author and nationalist activist who lives in Maryland. For more information about his political activities email him at success_express@yahoo.com.

Hervé Ryssen

Punished for His Own Unfailing Honesty

Popular politically incorrect French author Hervé Ryssen has been thrown in jail for the crime of voicing his opinions

By Rémi Tremblay

French author Hervé Ryssen, whose birth name is Hervé Lalin, is the latest victim of political repression in Europe. This brave author, who has never committed or advocated any form of violence, is currently serving a sentence of 17 months for his writings and comments, a sentence of which he will serve a minimum of nine months.

As surprising as it may seem, being jailed for one's opinion is possible in the land where human rights were first drafted. But, after all, the land of the so-called Enlightenment has also been known for its violent repression of political dissidents after World War II, that tragic event that still appears to inspire France's legal system.

Despite what may have been claimed by many media sources, Ryssen has not been incarcerated for his writings on the Jewish "Holocaust," as he has never thoroughly addressed that topic in books, leaving the subject to researchers more specialized in the field, such as Robert Faurisson, whom he highly respected. He was not accused of Holocaust Revisionism *per se*, but rather of spreading "anti-Semitism," a concept as vague and malleable as "hate"

which is maliciously used to punish dissidents such as Ryssen for daring to criticize or state facts about Jews.

The nationalist author has, in the last 15 years, written extensively on the so-called "Jewish question," authoring 11 books on the subject, as well as producing a handful of brochures and videos.

The first title of this series devoted to Jewish studies is *Les Espérances planétaires* (*Planetary Hopes*), published in 2005, and it recently ended with *L'Antisémitisme sans complexe ni tabou: Plaidoyer pour la liberté d'expression* (*Antisemitism Without Shame or Taboo: A Plea for Freedom of Speech*), published in 2018. His most famous book surely is *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, translated in English and distributed by THE BARNES REVIEW. [See pages 64-65 for a full list of Ryssen's English-language books sold exclusively by TBR.—Ed.]

Although he never presented himself as such, it can be said that Ryssen is the spiritual heir of French Catholic author Edouard Drumont (1844-1917), known for his famous *La France Juive* (*Jewish France*). Like Drumont's work, all of Ryssen's assertions are always documented with countless sources, most often coming directly from Jewish or mainstream voices, thus hard to attack on charges of "anti-Semitism." French "justice"

—if it can be called that at all—seems to have overlooked that fact.

Ryssen was sent to jail on September 18, 2020, primarily because of three separate and distinct prior criminal convictions. Last January, he was sentenced to prison for his book *Antisemitism Without Shame or Taboo*. Prior to that, he was convicted in June 2018 to a year behind bars, the maximum allowed, for a YouTube video criticizing the so-called "Chosen People." The year before, in October 2017, he received a prison sentence for tweets and Facebook posts. This time, the state gave him a consecutive sentence of 17 months addressing all of the three prior criminal convictions.

Those three convictions were not the first legal problems faced by Ryssen over the course of his long nationalist activism, which began in the 1990s. Involved in many ventures, such as *Unité Radicale*, the magazine *Réfléchir & Agir* (*Think & Act*) and, more recently, in the Yellow Vest movement, he has often been legally harassed for his writing, and has been heavily fined while receiving "suspended jail sentences," something similar to probation, on numerous occasions. This, however, is the first time, as mentioned earlier, that he has actually been imprisoned for his writings. As the judge specified, nothing up to now has deterred him from his ongoing activism. Indeed, Ryssen



Politically incorrect author Hervé Ryssen has been jailed for making “anti-Semitic comments.” Here he is shown in January in the 17th correctional chamber of the Paris court, which specializes in “press offenses.” It was here that a judge found him guilty of “holocaust negationism,” insults and defamation of an anti-Semitic nature and incitement to hatred against Jews. Interestingly, much of what Ryssen says in his books is quoted directly from Jewish sources. Are some off limits to any criticism because of their religion or ethnicity?

has always refused to bow down to political correctness and has chosen the path of loyalty to his beliefs, in spite of all the obstacles laid before him. Despite losing his job, being ostracized and being regularly prosecuted, he has never backed down.

Clearly, this is the very reason why the authorities felt the need to imprison him. This is also an obvious warning to his many followers.

Interestingly, at the same time Ryssen was sent to prison, the trial of the 14 terrorists responsible for the *Charlie Hebdo* killings of January 2015 was starting in Paris. Five years after that violent attack against the satirical and often vulgar left-wing magazine, the trial raised questions about freedom of speech. And the whole French political elite thumped their chest while repeating their pro-freedom-of-speech mantras. French President Emmanuel Macron went as far as to claim that in a free society like France there was a “right to blasphemy.”

Clearly, it depends on who is targeted, as the Ryssen case proves. Mocking Islam may be more socially acceptable than criticizing Judaism or even Zionism, as many people learned the hard way during the

course of recent history.

While repeating its “loving attachment” to unlimited freedom of speech, the French Republic in fact sentenced this author for his beliefs, and no one noted the level of hypocrisy or cognitive dissonance involved.

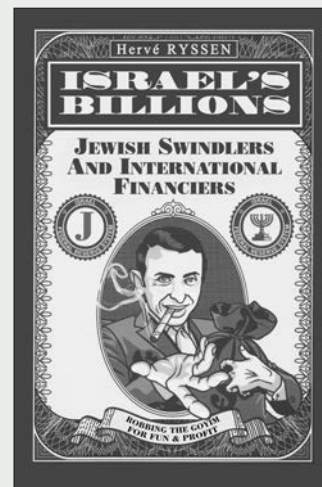
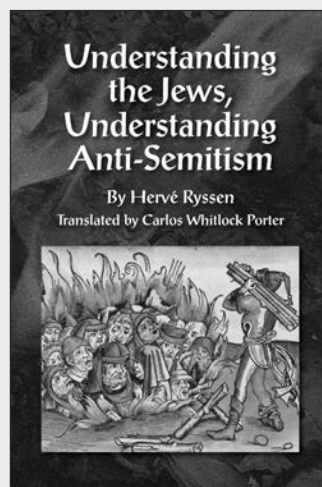
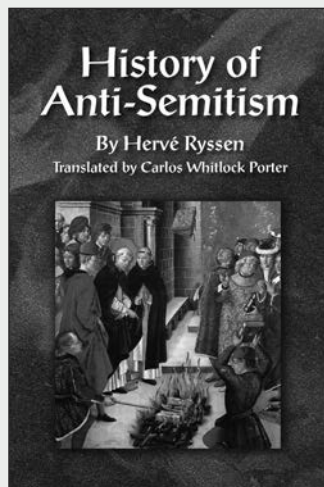
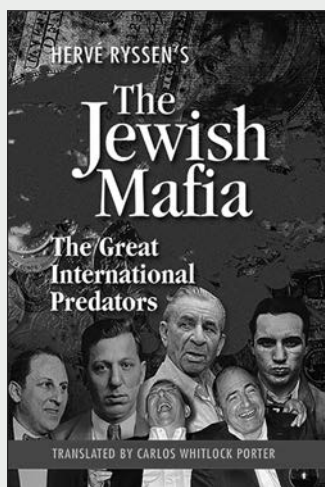
The only French politician who courageously denounced this jailing was Bruno Gollnisch, one of Jean-Marie Le Pen’s former counselors, who stated quite correctly that, “Mr. Hervé Ryssen [was] jailed for thought crimes.” He added: “There are thought prisoners in France today.” As for the National Rally, formerly known as the National Front, its leaders have remained totally silent, preferring not to be associated with Ryssen. Sadly, defending freedom of speech has become too dangerous of a sport for all but the most hearty.

Although Ryssen is not the first French dissident to be sent to prison, with Vincent Reynouard serving a few months in prison for his Revisionist writings a decade ago, his case is symptomatic of France’s increasing political repression, as *Rivarol*’s editor-in-chief Jerome Bourdon noted on September 23. In the past few years, several political dissidents—such as Alain Soral and the

Black comedian and commentator Dieudonné—were condemned for “anti-Semitism,” although they have not yet been incarcerated. Blogger Boris Le Lay exiled himself to Japan to avoid a prison sentence.

Such legal prosecution on a systemic basis is something unseen since the late 1940s, and seems to be a growing trend. Even if no conviction is reached, which is rare as most judges seem to have become more interested in enforcing political correctness than in protecting the population from increasing ethnic violence, trials are expensive and time consuming, and thus serve as a deterrent for anyone who would think about crossing the line of political correctness. We can add to this new wave of repression the Avia Bill, adopted in June, that would heavily fine social network administrators for allowing “hate speech” on their platforms.

By being purposely vague as to the definition of “hate speech,” the legislators hope to force a new, more proactive censorship on these networks, trusting that to avoid being fined, the web giants will start censoring speech that is not illegal, but simply politically incorrect. ❖



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TBR Books from Hervé Ryssen

The Jewish Mafia: The Great International Predators

This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, “Torah Nostra,” Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, “invisible” mafia, pillage of Russia, fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, Atlantic African slave trade, Christian slaves of the Middle Ages, aesthetic surgery racket, Claude Lipsky’s swindles, Jacques Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, the VAT fraud, crime in England, the U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries and much more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, \$29.

History of Anti-Semitism

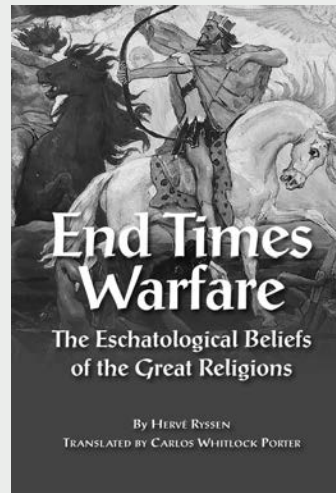
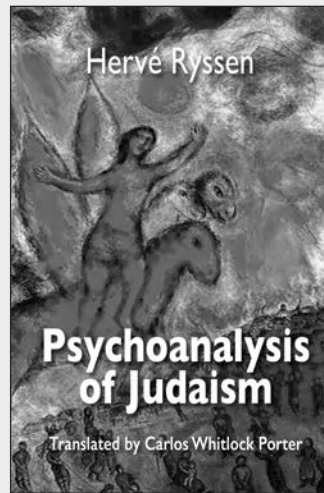
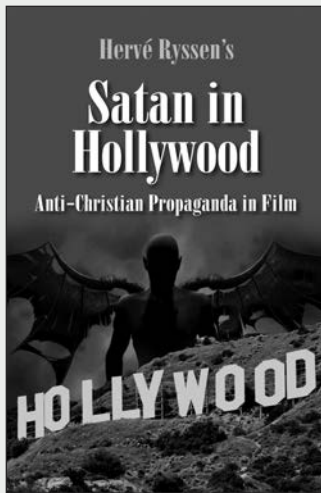
By Hervé Ryssen. The history of Judaism is that of a sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God’s chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that “it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys.” To succeed in reaching this universal peace and hasten the coming of the Messiah, fanatical Jewish sects must work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. It is this messianic tension which motivates their energy. It is on the ruins of the nations that the long-awaited world government will be erected, imposing a definitive peace upon humanity. But what is the truth, sans the religious prophecy? Is anti-Semitism created simply because of the supremacist teachings of Judaism? Softcover, 453 pages, #768, \$35.

Israel’s Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers

Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history, even when they were not massacred. They have been booted out by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, Romans, Christians and Moslems; always and everywhere. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, that is, lending at abusive interest rates, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish communities in all the cities. The receiving of stolen goods is another accusation frequently mentioned in the texts, as well as their manifest hatred of the church and the *goyim* in general. All over Europe, they engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive the Christians in a thousand ways. Very little has changed in this regard, except that these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history since the turn of the 20th century. In *Israel’s Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details just how Jewish bankers, businessmen and powerbrokers are stealing the wealth of the people of the world. Included are chapters on the biggest financial rip-offs in history. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, \$25.

Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and



tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, \$15.

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Decade after decade, these messages have been growing in intensity, becoming increasingly explicit and evermore aggressive. It is as if the weakening of Christianity in the West were merely exacerbating a revengeful, explosive hatred too long contained. Since 2005, Hervé Ryssen has published 10 books, each containing hundreds of footnotes and references, on matters of crucial importance to an understanding of the 20th and 21st centuries: the religious origins of globalism; the cosmopolitan ideal in literature and film; the origins of psychoanalysis; the prevalence of hysteria, homosexuality and feminism; the hidden face of communism; the history of anti-Semitism; the causes of World War II; the great transnational mafias and swindlers; and the vision of the “End Times” in the great religions, etc. *Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film*. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, \$10.

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt—despite claims of rampant “anti-Semitism”—that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful and determined lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they “own” the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face for very long. So what makes

Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they convinced so many that their suffering is worse than that of other groups? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's biggest and most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics on the internet? If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen—often attacked for his forthright books on the topic of Judaism—delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other you have ever read on the Jewish psyche. General topics covered include: How can guilt be used to control people; how many religious Jews believe they are “chosen”; the parent-child relationship; their humor, revolutionary spirit and attitudes toward Christianity; their cosmopolitan mentality; anti-Semitic paranoia; their love affair with communism; alleged inferiority complexes; Oedipal relationships; the Talmud, Kabbalah and the “art” of psychoanalysis. This and much more are discussed. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, \$30.

End Times Warfare: The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions

Eschatology is the study of “End Times” doctrines. All three of the great monotheistic religions, i.e., Judaism, Christianity and Islam, contain a belief that the world as we know it was created by God, and that this same world must sooner or later come to an end. This theme of the end times and the coming of the Messiah are also found in Judaism—the “Mother Religion”—as well as Islam, which also draws its inspiration from the Old Testament. And yet, these three religions are completely incompatible with each other. Why? For the pure and simple reason that their vision of the future diverges on this fundamental point: At the end of time, one—and only one—religion is to triumph. In the end, the religion whose goals are the clearest and whose faith the most ardent will bear away the victory. Which will it be? Softcover, 189 pages, #855, \$25.

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CLAIBORNE JACKSON

Secessionist or Peacemaker?

WHAT IS THE REAL LEGACY OF MISSOURI GOV. CLAIBORNE FOX JACKSON? Was he a secessionist hot head or a man dedicated at all costs to “armed neutrality”? In this article, Southern historian and author Clint Lacy takes a look at the situation in Missouri at the time, and the actions of Gov. Jackson.

By Clint Lacy

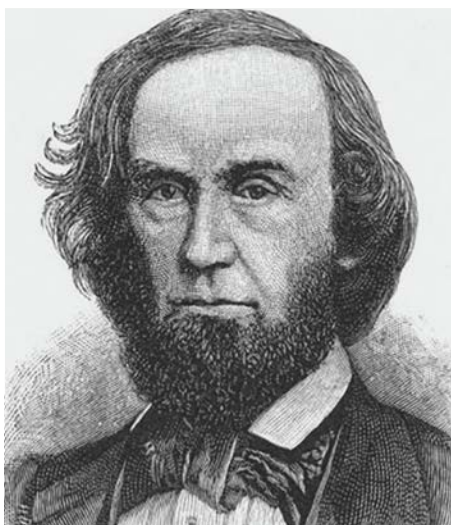
Most mainstream history accounts of Missouri Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson describe him as having a secessionist agenda. Newspaper archives of the era, however, paint a different picture of Gov. Jackson than contemporary accounts describe.

First, Gov. Jackson was elected in 1860 as a Douglas Democrat. The Douglas wing of the Democratic Party was an appendage of the Democratic Party during the 1860 presidential election and was named after Stephen A. Douglas. Due to disputes over the slavery issue, the party split in two, one half following Douglas. Douglas eventually lost to Abraham Lincoln.

The Douglas Democrats held two conventions, one in Charleston and one in Baltimore. It was at these conventions that the Douglas Democrats established their platform.

They resolved that:

- The party would obey the decisions of the Supreme Court on the questions of constitutional law.
- The United States had a duty to provide protection to all citizens, at home and abroad, native or foreign.
- The Democratic Party would ensure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast as soon as possible,



Claiborne Jackson was governor of Missouri from January 3, 1861 until July 31, 1861. He was forced out of office by a Unionist majority in the state legislature.

to facilitate fast communication between Atlantic and Pacific states.

- They supported the acquisition of Cuba, as long as the terms are agreeable to the U.S. and Spain.
- The attempts to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law were hostile, undermined the Constitution, and were revolutionary in their effect.
- While Territorial Governments are in existence, the measure of restriction imposed by the federal Constitution on the power of the Territo-

rial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations would be respected and enforced by every branch of the general government.

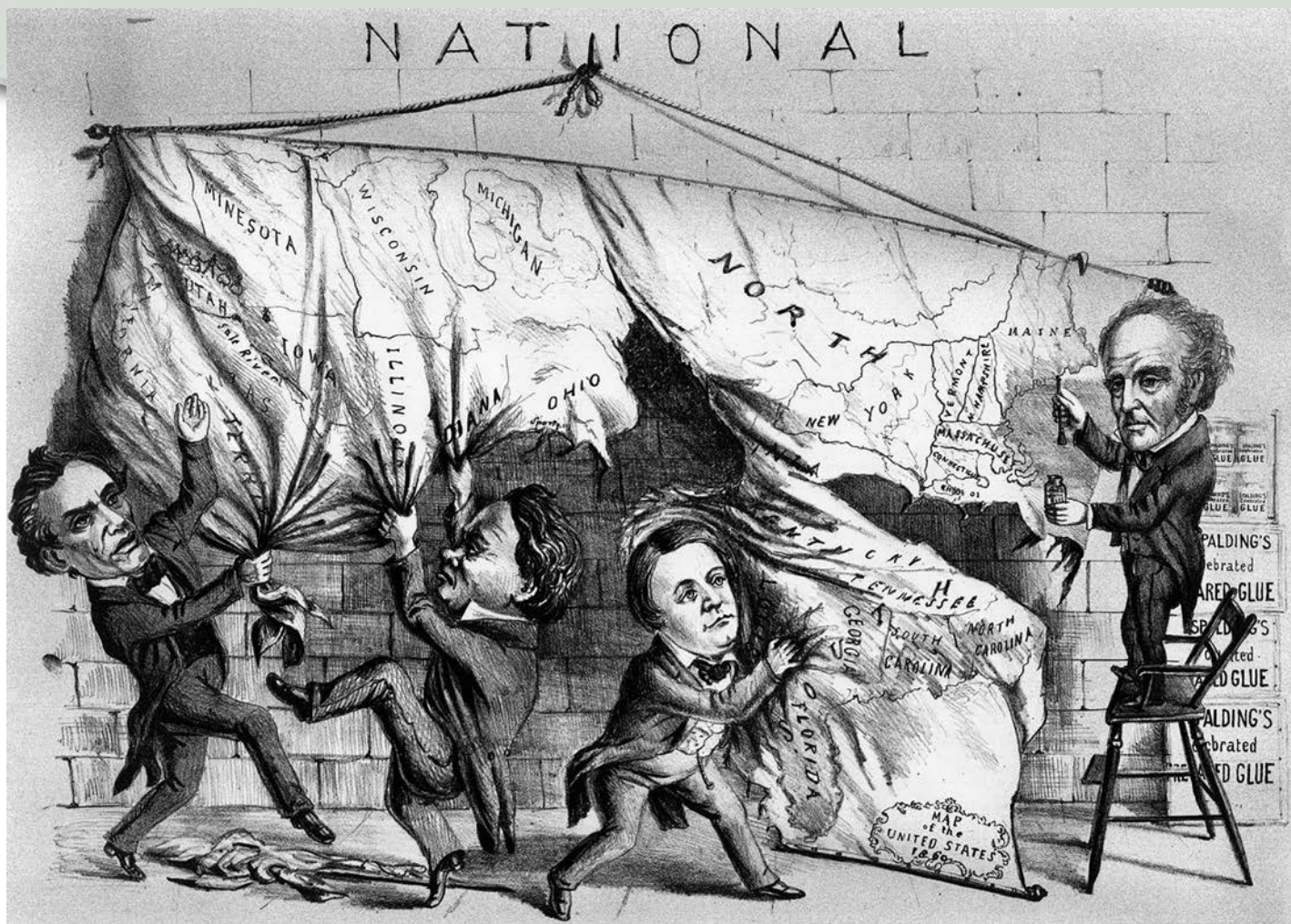
In short, the reason Gov. Jackson aligned himself with the Douglas Democrats was because it satisfied his state's Unionist slave holders.

Missouri's Gov. Jackson had consistently stated that he would pursue peace if the federal government did not make war upon the South, but President Lincoln had held his cards close to his vest on the Fort Sumter matter, feigning peace, while secretly contacting fort commander Maj. Robert Anderson to plan to resupply the fort by force and, when a dispatch was intercepted by Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard's men in Charleston revealing the plan, the general was forced to act decisively.

Even as tensions were rising, Missouri's government was dedicated to peace and the best way to ensure the peace was “armed neutrality.”

Armed neutrality was meant to keep Missouri from being taken over by the federal government and forcing the state to supply troops to wage war on its sister Southern states. In addition, beefing up Missouri's defensive posture would also act as a deterrent to any plans the federal government might have to subjugate the state.

On May 3, 1861, the *Daily Mil-*



waukee News published the following news from Missouri:

The Sentiment in Missouri

The announcement on the street and in business circles yesterday, that Gov. Jackson had emphatically declared his opposition to the secession of Missouri, and avowed himself in favor of this state occupying a position of neutrality, created a general feeling of relief in all quarters except among those who think the course Missouri is the mad one of withdrawal of the Confederacy.

Gov. Jackson has been regarded as an open and avowed secessionist (though to do him justice, we have never seen a positive declaration of secessionist views from him.)

The May 6, 1861 edition of the *Baltimore Sun* carried the details of Gov. Jackson's address to the Missouri Legislature. Again, Jackson's message

was peace and self-defense to protect from invasion:

St. Louis, May 3—The Legislature of Missouri was organized today. Gov. Jackson, in his message says:

The president in calling out troops to subdue the seceded states, has threatened civil war, and his act is unconstitutional, and illegal, and tending toward a consolidated despotism.

While the governor justifies the action of the Confederate States in seceding, he does not recommend immediate secession, but uses the following language:

"Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the other slaveholding states, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs, the similarity of our social and political institutions, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits and tastes, our common origin, and our territorial contigu-

The 1860 Election

The election of 1860 offered voters four candidates: Republican Abraham Lincoln, Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, Southern Democrat John C. Breckinridge and Constitutional Unionist John Bell (left to right above). In this period cartoon, three candidates (Lincoln, Breckinridge and Douglas) are depicted trying to rip the country apart. At left, Lincoln and Douglas tussle over everything from the Ohio Valley to the West. Breckinridge attempts to carry off the South even as Bell tries desperately to glue the map of the country back together again. The election of Lincoln guaranteed war.

ity, all concur in pointing to our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the states of the old federal Union.”

[The governor] adds:

“Missouri has, at this time, no war to prosecute. It is not her policy to make aggressions on any state or people. But in the present state of the country, she would be faithless to her honor and recreant to her duty were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparations for the protection of her people against the aggressions of all assailants. I therefore recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the state at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defense.”

In conclusion he says: “Permit me to appeal to you and through you to the whole people of the state, to whom we are responsible, to do nothing imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform; let us calmly reason one with the other; avoid all passion, all tendency to tumult, and disorder, and obey implicitly the constituted authorities, and endeavor ultimately to unite all of our citizens in a cordial co-operation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property and the performance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligation to our Family, our country, and our God.”

Even Vermont’s *St. Albans Daily Messenger*, in its May 8, 1861 issue, praised Gov. Jackson for his efforts to keep the peace, writing:

The governor is doing all in his power to stay the secession tide. He tells the people, and tells them truly, that it is for the interest and welfare of the people of Missouri to stand by the Stars and Stripes and that it would be the height of folly and madness for her to follow in the footsteps of the seceded states.

One could say that Gov. Jackson was eventually forced into action and, eventually, secession.

The state militia had been ordered



Gov. Jackson did everything in his power to keep Missouri out of the Civil War.

to encamp in St. Louis for drill. Some accusations from contemporary historians state the purpose was to take the arsenal at St. Louis. This however, is a flawed accusation.

On April 29, 1861 *The Daily Exchange* [Baltimore] published:

April 26—A Chicago dispatch, published in the *Evening Post*, says that last night a strong force of Illinois troops entered St. Louis and took from the arsenal 21,000 stand of arms, and a park of artillery and an immense quantity of ammunition etc. There was no fighting.

There was no reason to take the arsenal because Illinois troops had invaded the state and took the weapons back to their state.

On May 10, 1861, Capt. [later Gen.] Nathaniel Lyon ordered the camp surrounded at which time the camp surrendered. Lyon’s soldiers were made up of mostly German immigrants and, when these men were seen marching native Missourians through the streets of St. Louis at gunpoint, the citizens became enraged and the Germans fired upon them. The event lasted two days and resulted in the deaths of 28 civilians, including one infant. [See TBR, July/August 2007.—Ed.]

St. Louis Unionist Francis P. Blair’s brother Montgomery Blair was the U.S. postmaster general and it was through this connection that Blair and Lyon conspired to have the level-headed Gen. William S. Harney removed from his position of heading up the U.S. Army’s Department of the

West. Blair and Lyon then used this same connection to give Harney’s position to the erratic, hot-headed Capt. Lyon.

Following the removal of Harney, Lyon was made a general, which worried Gov. Jackson and former Gov. Sterling Price.

Information from “The Civil War Muse” website states:

The removal of Harney was disturbing to Gov. Claiborne Jackson and Maj. Gen. Sterling Price. The Missouri State Guard was still poorly organized and equipped. The Federals had over 10,000 armed troops. They realized they needed more time. Moderates in Jefferson City thought Lyon was radical and rash and they were still interested in preserving the peace. They convinced the governor that he needed to meet with Lyon and Blair. Similarly, moderates in St. Louis convinced Lyon and Blair that a meeting was necessary. Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon issued a safe conduct pass to Jackson and Price for their visit to St. Louis.

On June 10th, Gov. Jackson and Maj. Gen. Price boarded a private train and traveled to St. Louis, registering at the Planter’s House Hotel. On June 11th, Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, Col. Frank Blair and an aide, Maj. Horace Conant, left the St. Louis Arsenal and arrived at the Planter’s House around 11 a.m. They met with Jackson, Price and the governor’s aide Thomas L. Snead.

When the meeting began, Lyon said he was going to let Col. Blair conduct the meeting. During the ensuing discussion, Price emphasized that the Price-Harney Agreement was still in effect and that Price planned to keep to his side of the agreement. Lyon was quiet for the first 30 minutes or so, but then proceeded to take over the meeting. It became clear that the degree of distrust on each side was too much to overcome.

After four or five hours, Lyon said upon rising to leave:

Rather than concede to the state of Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the state whenever it pleases, or move troops at its own will into, out of, or through the state; rather than concede to the state of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government in any matter, however unimportant, I would see you, and you, and you, and you, [pointing to each man in the room] and every man, woman and child in the state dead and buried. This means war. In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines.

Jackson, Price and Snead did not wait for Lyon's officers, but hurried to the Pacific Railroad depot and commandeered a train to take them to Jefferson City. They arrived there around 2 a.m. on June 12th. Along the way Jackson and Snead worked on a proclamation to be issued when they arrived in Jefferson City. Price also sent orders to burn the railroad bridges over the Gasconade and Osage Rivers behind them. Price also ensured the telegraph wires were cut.

On June 12th, Snead issued the proclamation while Jackson directed the evacuation of the state government from Jefferson City. In conjunction with the governor's proclamation, Maj. Gen. Price issued orders to each military district commander of the Missouri State Guard to assemble their forces and have them ready for service. Price had convinced Jackson that Jefferson City was lost and their first line of defense should be in Boonville, Missouri, about 50 miles upriver.

On June 12, 1861 Gov. Jackson issued the following proclamation:

A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages have been inflicted upon the peace and dignity of this commonwealth and upon the rights and liberties of its people by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under

the authority of the United States government ... I, Claiborne F. Jackson, governor of the state of Missouri, do ... issue this proclamation, calling the militia of the state to the number of 50,000 into the active service of the state, for the purpose of repelling [the Federal] invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of this state.

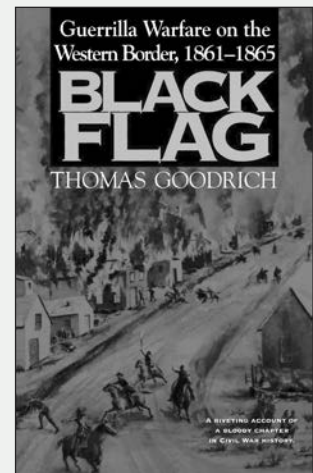
With Federal forces closing in on Jefferson City, the capital was evacuated with the legislatures taking the state seal with them. The Unionists soon claimed the legislature was vacated, held a convention, enacted a provisional government and illegally made Hamilton Gamble the new governor of the state.

Following the battles at Boonville, Oak Hill [also called Wilson's Creek] and Lexington, Missouri, the elected state government—which was forced to abandon Jefferson City at gunpoint—reconvened at Neosho, in Missouri's southwest corner, and passed an ordinance of secession on August 31, 1861. Missouri was then accepted into the Confederacy by the Confederate Congress on November 28, 1861.

Gov. Jackson died in 1862 and was succeeded by Lt. Gov. Thomas Reynolds. The Missouri government eventually set up shop in Marshall, Texas, which, for the rest of the war was the capital of Missouri.

Gov. Claiborne Fox Jackson became a secessionist only when he had no other choice, and should be remembered as a man who tried to keep Missouri out of the war and protect her citizens at all costs. ♦

CLINT LACY is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of multiple books which you can find online. These include *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags*, *Blood in the Ozarks* and *The Rape of Delaware County*. He is the founder of Foothills Media which publishes his politically incorrect books.



Black Flag

*Guerrilla Warfare on the Western Border, 1861-1865—
A Riveting Account of a Bloody Chapter in Civil War History*

From 1861 to 1865, the region along the Missouri-Kansas border was the scene of unbelievable destruction. Thousands died, millions of dollars of property was lost, entire populations were violently uprooted. It was here also that some of the greatest atrocities in U.S. history occurred. Yet, in the great national tragedy of the Civil War, this savage warfare has seemed a minor episode. Drawing from a wide array of contemporary documents—including diaries, letters and first-hand newspaper accounts—Thomas Goodrich presents a hair-raising report of life in this guerrilla war. Filled with dramatic detail, *Black Flag* reveals war at its very worst, told in the words of the participants themselves. Bushwhackers and Jayhawkers, soldiers and civilians, scouts, spies, runaway slaves, the generals and the guerrillas all step forward to tell of their tales. From the massacres at Lawrence, Baxter Springs and Centralia to the silent terror of a woman at home alone in the Burnt District, *Black Flag* is a brutally honest, day-by-day account of life, death and war, told with unforgettable immediacy. Softcover, 192 pages, #817, \$20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Send request with payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5.

The Centralia Massacre

“Bloody Bill” Anderson exacts vicious revenge for atrocities committed by Union troops

As TBR readers already know, the United States of their childhood is no longer “united.” Indeed, the nation we once loved and respected is on the verge of divorce. Two sides, two views, two goals. One side works ceaselessly to control the other and rule it under neo-Bolshevism. The other side, the healthy side, wants only to be rid of the other and all its evil ugliness.

While those who have experienced war sincerely hope this swiftly approaching national division will occur without violence, few believe this will happen. Social media is alive daily with talk about “Civil War II.” Judging by comments it is clear that many actually welcome war as the only cure for what they see as a terminally sick America.

I have written several books and many articles on America’s first “civil war,” 1854-1865. Thus, I may be in a better position than most to speak on the subject. I can say this without hesitation: The hatred in America is much greater today than it was back then. When the next civil war arrives—and, barring a miracle, it will—from the outset it will be merciless. We are far less civilized today than we were in the 19th century. Although the first civil war was conducted with a degree of civility because of men



By all accounts, William T. Anderson was the quiet son of a hat maker, but the ferocity of the Kansas-Missouri border war and the death of his sister Josephine while in Union custody triggered a vicious side that earned him the well-earned moniker “Bloody Bill.”

like Robert E. Lee and U.S. Grant, the next one may not be.

The following is drawn from my book, *Black Flag*. It describes an incident which occurred during America’s first civil war. Although relatively rare in that war, we hope such horrors will not become the norm in the next.

By Thomas Goodrich

For many, simply killing a foe was not enough. By the summer of 1864, the irregular war in Missouri had degenerated into a savage head hunt in which both sides committed beastly atrocities. Some found sport in merely slashing a wounded enemy’s throat. Others adorned saddles and bridles with scalps. Many went a step further and collected ears, noses and other body parts and strung them like necklaces. Ghoulish games were played as well. Severed heads of the fallen were stuck on mile-age markers or telegraph poles as a grisly omen to enemies. The fate of five federal soldiers near Independence was revealed by their commander:

They were all wounded, and killed afterward in the most horrible manner fiends could devise. All were shot in the head, and several of their faces were terribly cut to pieces. ... Powder was exploded in one man’s ear, and both ears cut off close to the head. Whether this inhuman act was committed while he was alive or not, I have no means of knowing.

No individual more embodied the horror that swept central Missouri



The massacre at Centralia, Missouri: Under the orders of Bushwhacker militia leader William “Bloody Bill” Anderson, two dozen unarmed Union captives were executed for alleged war crimes committed against Southern partisans. The Kansas-Missouri Border War, fought between 1854 and 1861, was an extremely savage conflict with atrocities committed on both sides of the conflict, all over the issue of whether Kansas would be admitted to the Union as a free state or a slave state. Unrequited animosities in the region continued throughout the Civil War, with barbaric acts committed by both sides.

than Bill Anderson. Tasting mass murder first in Kansas at Lawrence, then Baxter Springs, Anderson became so adept at slaughtering Unionists that, eventually, in his words, he grew “sick of killing them.” Like Frank and Jesse James, George Todd and other partisans who rode with him, the 25-year-old “bushwhacker” had ample cause to kill, as he revealed in a letter to a Missouri newspaper on July 7, 1864:

I lived in Kansas when this war commenced. Because I would not fight the people of Missouri, my native state, the Yankees sought my life, but failed to get me. [They] revenged themselves by murdering my father, destroying all my property, and have since that time murdered one of my sisters and kept the other two in jail 12 months. But I have fully glutted my vengeance. I have killed many. I am a guerrilla.

“Like the rider of the ‘pale horse’ in the Book of Revelation,” said a

stunned observer, “death and hell literally followed in his train.” Relentless, remorseless, savage beyond belief, by the summer of 1864, Anderson and his band had become the most feared bushwhackers in Missouri.

On the morning of September 27, 1864, Anderson and 80 partisans raided the village of Centralia. Soon after looting the hamlet of goods, boots and liquor, the bushwhackers spied smoke from an approaching locomotive on the North Missouri Railroad. At approximately the same time as the guerrillas saw the train, engineer James Clark saw the guerrillas. In Clark’s words:

I was running at the rate of 35 or 40 miles an hour, and about two miles east of Centralia I discovered a big crowd of men on horseback. At first I did not pay much attention to them, thinking that they were state troops as it was not unusual ... to find them any place. ... [When] about a mile

away I remarked to my fireman that I did not like their actions, and that we might strike the wrong gang this time. They fell in line on the south side of the track about 100 yards below the station. I glanced ahead and saw several men piling wood on the track to throw the train into the ditch. I told my fireman to look out for himself. I pulled the throttle wide open and dropped down on the deck. By this time I was in front of them, and they opened fire on us with a perfect shower of bullets into the engine and train.

Realizing the situation was hopeless, Clark wisely closed the throttle. Meanwhile, pandemonium erupted in the cars as over 100 passengers screamed, cried and begged for mercy. Wrote one terrified man on board:

As soon as the train stopped, Anderson walked to the platform and ordered the passengers to march out. ... [He] was dressed in

a Federal soldier's coat, black pants and cavalry hat. He ordered the citizens—men, women and children—to march in one direction where they were formed in lines two deep, and those dressed in soldiers' clothes were marched in an opposite direction. In getting off the platform [one citizen] hung back. ... [He was] shot by Anderson and tumbled off between the cars.

This had the effect of causing a stampede of passengers who rushed off the cars in great confusion. ... The passengers were then robbed of their watches, jewelry and money. One young man was on his way to St. Joseph with his mother. He slipped \$100 in greenbacks into his boot-leg, and on demand handed over the balance. A guerrilla asked him if he had secreted any money and he denied that he had. He was told that he would be searched, and if any funds were found on him he would be killed. He then acknowledged that he had secreted \$100 in his boot, which was drawn off by the guerrilla, the money obtained and the young man shot dead. A gold watch was found in the boot of a German, and he was instantly killed. ...

There were 24 soldiers aboard the train. ... Some were returning home on furlough, and some discharged. One was wounded in the leg, and hobbled on crutches. All the soldiers were formed into line, and Anderson walked up to them, and thus addressed them:

"You Federals have just killed six of my soldiers, scalped them, and left them on the prairie. ... From this time forward I ask no quarter and give none. Every Federal soldier on whom I put my fingers shall die like a dog. If I get into your clutches I expect death. You are all to be killed and sent to hell. That is the way every damn soldier shall be served who falls into my hands."

Horried, the blue-clad soldiers broke down and pleaded with Anderson. They were men from Sherman's army far to the south, they begged;



Nattily dressed George Maddox rode with William Quantrill and Bill Anderson. After the Civil War, he was tried and acquitted for murdering John Zane Evans during the infamous 1863 raid on Lawrence.

they had nothing to do with Missouri and the death of his men.

"I treat you all as one," snapped Anderson. "You are Federals, and Federals scalped my men, and carry their scalps at their saddle-bows."

The tears and cries for mercy were cut short by the sudden explosion of gunfire. In a cloud of smoke the startled victims dropped to the ground. But one man did not fall. Merely wounded in the shoulder the desperate soldier broke through the line of guerrillas and raced toward the train. With bullets flying all around him the terrified victim slid under the cars, then ran for the depot and crawled under. Laughing and shouting, the bushwhackers surrounded the building and it was quickly set on fire. Soon overcome by smoke and heat, the hunted man found a club, then broke for freedom. Although he managed to knock down two bushwhackers, the victim soon dropped dead, pierced by 20 balls.

Elsewhere around Centralia it was a scene of terror and stunned disbelief. Recalled one witness:

Women and children cowered behind boxes or in the stores, crying, moaning and wringing their hands. The men stood around like statues, numb with horror and fearful of what might happen next. The guerrillas seemed transformed into fiends, half drunken with the whiskey they had stolen. They gave no heed to anyone, man, woman or child, except to insult or terrorize them.

After setting the train on fire and burning another that blundered into the town, the screaming raiders rode south several miles to a creek where George Todd, John Thrailkill and more than 300 guerrillas were camped. Arriving with the bushwhackers was Thomas Goodman. Although his comrades had indeed been slaughtered at the station, Anderson had spared the federal sergeant in hopes of exchanging him for a recently captured officer of his own. On furlough from Georgia and only moments before bound for home and family in Iowa, Goodman now found himself surrounded by hundreds of the most ruthless killers in America. Three hours later, while still in camp, it was the captive's lot to witness an event even more horrific than that which occurred in Centralia. Goodman said:

Suddenly, the attention of all was aroused and centered upon the figure of a single horseman, approaching at full speed ... across the prairie. "Bill! Our scout," said one of my guards quietly, as he noticed I, too, observed the commotion. ... His intelligence seemed of importance and, in a moment, the guerrillas scattered in search of their horses and were seen in all directions mounting and forming into squads of 10. ... I learned that the scout had brought intelligence of the approach of a Federal force ... of about 160 men, under the command of Maj. [A.V.E.] Johnston. ... He had been at Centralia

shortly after the guerrillas and, leaving 25 of his command at this place, was now approaching to give the guerrillas battle.

Acting quickly, Anderson ordered Todd and Thraillkill to take 100 men each and secretly position themselves on either flank of the approaching Federals. Their duty was to distract the enemy and create confusion while Anderson led the remaining force of 200 in a direct attack.

"As yet we had not obtained a view of the Federal forces," continued Goodman, "[and] the guerrillas moved slowly forward to the summit of the hill. My guard and I rode immediately in the rear of Anderson's company. As we cleared the top of the hill, the Federal line burst upon our sight."

Remembered Frank James, whose 17-year-old brother Jesse was also in the Rebel line:

The Yankees [had] stopped near the rise of the hill. Both sides were in full view of each other, though nearly a half-mile distant. The Yankees dismounted, gave their horses into charge of a detail of men and prepared to fight. John Koger, a funny fellow in our ranks, watched the Yankees get down from their horses and said: "Why the fools are going to fight us on foot." And then added in seriousness: "God help 'em." We dismounted to tighten the belts on the horses and then, at the word of command, started on our charge. For a moment we moved slowly. Our line was nearly a quarter of a mile long, theirs much closer together. We were still some 600 yards away, our speed increasing and our ranks closing up.

Returning to Goodman:

The cry "charge!" broke shrill and clear from the lips of [Anderson], and with one, long, wild shout, the guerrillas dashed forward at the full run. At the same moment both Todd and Thraillkill, their men yelling like so many fiends, appeared on either flank. I saw at a glance the battle was already won by the guerrillas, and I



After Bill Anderson was ambushed and killed by Union troops in Missouri, October 26, 1864, his body was put on display as a warning to other "bushwhackers." Note Anderson's "guerrilla shirt." According to Andrew MacGregor, at a lecture given at the Royal Canadian Military Institute in Toronto on April 3, 2019, "The guerrillas did not have access to Confederate uniforms, but in any case preferred to wear captured Union uniforms, which allowed them to confuse Union pickets and get close to their enemy. When not wearing Union blue, the well-dressed guerrilla sported ... a guerrilla shirt. The guerrilla shirt could be read by anyone familiar with the code of different flowers, their arrangement and the color thread used for ornamentation. The shirt indicated the relationship the wearer had with its creator, mother, wife, sister or girlfriend, and was a symbol of the important role women played in sustaining the guerrillas and nursing their wounds."



Alexander Franklin James (pictured) and Jesse James were, before their bank-robbing days, Confederate guerrillas who rode with William Quantrill. Frank participated in the raid on Lawrence, Kansas that saw 200 civilians killed by Quantrill's men. In 1882, tired of a life on the run, Frank met with Missouri Gov. Thomas Crittenden. Frank reportedly told the governor, "I was tired of an outlaw's life. I have been hunted for 21 years. I have literally lived in the saddle. I have never known a day of perfect peace. It was one long, anxious, inexorable, eternal vigil. When I slept it was literally in the midst of an arsenal. If I heard dogs bark more fiercely than usual, or the feet of horses in a greater volume of sound than usual, I stood to arms. Have you any idea of what a man must endure who leads such a life? No, you cannot. No one can unless he lives it for himself." He was tried and acquitted, later moving to Oklahoma. He died in 1915 at the age of 72.

was not astonished to witness one volley fired, and too hastily fired, by the Federals.

Frank James commented:

We were laying low on our horses. Only two of our men were killed, [one being] Frank Shepherd. The blood and brains from Shepherd splashed on my pants leg as he fell from his horse. But we couldn't stop in that terrible charge for anything. Up the hill we went yelling like wild Indians. Almost in the twinkling of an eye we were on the Yankee line. They seemed terrorized. Some of the Yankees were at "fix bayonets," some were biting off their cartridges, preparing to reload. Yelling, shooting our pistols, upon them we went.

"They were surrounded before they could possibly [find] time to reload their emptied pieces," added Goodman, "and the guerrillas were riding around and in their ranks, firing and shouting, 'Surrender! Surrender!'"

In disbelief, Goodman watched as the frightened Federals threw down their weapons and raised their hands. The captive continues:

They surrendered. Surrendered as we did at Centralia, with assurances of humane treatment. I felt the scene approaching would prove but a counterpart of what I had witnessed at the station, and I shut my eyes to prevent the tears from welling forth as I beheld the guerrillas proceed to disarm and render defenseless these "prisoners of war."

No sooner was this accomplished than Hell was suddenly transferred to Earth. No treatment too brutal, no treatment too cruel to satisfy the greed of that hellish crew. Men's heads were severed from their lifeless bodies, exchanged to bodies, labeled with rough and obscene epitaphs [and] inscriptions, stuck upon their carbine points, tied to their saddle bows, or sat grinning at each other from the tops of fence stakes and stumps around the scene. God knows, the sight was too horrible

for description.

At the beginning of the battle, a detachment of 25 of Johnston's men sat holding the horses of the balance of their comrades who formed the line of battle. No sooner had the yells of the flanking party of guerrillas revealed their proximity, than this squad sought safety in flight. It was the work of a moment only for the guerrillas to enter in hot pursuit; from five to 10 men chasing one Federal soldier, and away over the prairie, as far as the eye could reach, this race for life continued.

Such shouting, firing, running and cursing, I suppose, was never witnessed before in a battle. I was told by the guerrillas that they did not think more than two of the 25 escaped their murderous weapons, and that about 120 men were slain, all belonging to Johnston's command.

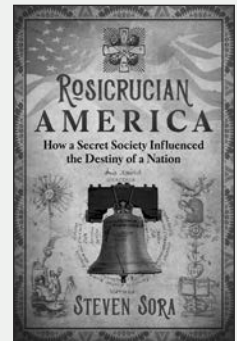
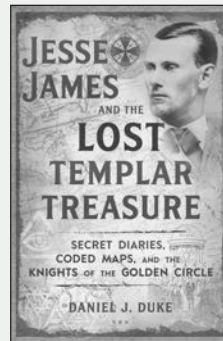
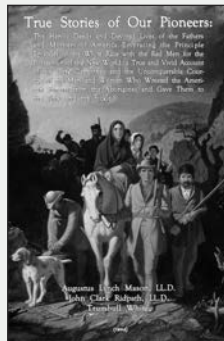
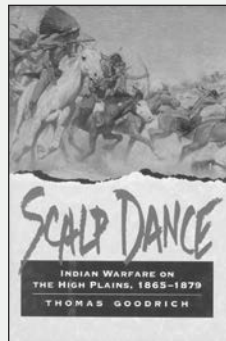
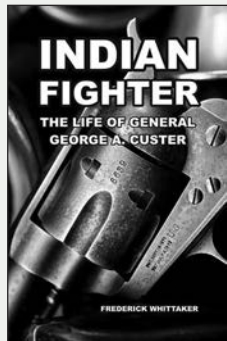
Fairly crazed with their success and the excitement of the battle and slaughter, the guerrillas started in a body for Centralia to finish their victory in the massacre of the escort left by Johnston at the station.

That evening, as the bushwhackers celebrated the day's victory around their fires, Goodman found himself in a nightmare without end: "The night was cool. I had neither coat nor blanket, and I could not sleep. I lay and watched the silent stars and, watching and thinking of all that had passed that bloody day, I wept."

Nine more such nights would pass while the captive was led through the woodlands of central Missouri. Seeing his opportunity, however, Goodman slipped away one dark night and eventually reached his wife and children in Iowa. From that day forth, the Union sergeant became famous as "the first being whose life [Bill Anderson] ever spared, who was caught in Federal blue." ❖

THOMAS GOODRICH is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe.

Uncensored American History



Indian Fighter: The Life of General George A. Custer

By Frederick Whittaker. Although Union Brevet Gen. Custer is mostly known for his “last stand” at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, he was in reality one of America’s finest officers. His career started with the Union Army during the Civil War, and ended after numerous successful campaigns in the Plains Wars, where he was given the title of America’s “best Indian fighter.” This dramatic biography, first produced in the year of his death, draws upon family and other original sources and takes the reader on a swashbuckling ride through some of the greatest engagements of the Civil War in which Custer played an important part, through to the battles, shocking atrocities and wars against the Indians, which ended in his death. Softcover, 684 pages, #795, \$30.

Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains

By Thomas Goodrich. From the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 through Custer’s Last Stand in 1876 to the final defeat of the mighty Sioux and Cheyenne nations in 1878, *Scalp Dance* reveals the bloody, bitter clashes between two cultures—one bent on conquest, the other defending its land in the only way it knew how. Drawing from diary accounts, letters and personal memoirs, a spell-binding tale of life and death on the prairie has been crafted. Individual fates are told. It also discusses the brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies, most of which is glossed over today. Some of the most savage war in world history was waged on the American Plains. As settlers moved west following the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. When the U.S. Army intervened, a prolonged conflict ensued. Softcover, #210, 340 pages, \$22.

The Stories of Our Pioneers: Their Heroic Deeds & Devoted Lives

By Augustus Lynch Mason, John Clark Ridpath and Trumbull White. Here is an absolutely amazing book, first written in 1904 by three American educator-historians, chronicling the heroic deeds and lives of the fathers and mothers of America. This beautiful reproduction has more than 100 B&W illustrations gracing its impressive pages. Much of this book would be considered too politically incorrect to make it into any modern history book today. Every single chapter and story in this 694-page book is filled with fact and excitement like you’ll never see in the dry, politically correct histories published in our modern era. Here is America’s history as viewed by the people of the early 1900s who were unafraid to celebrate our real heroes and revile the dastardly villains of the early days of our nation. Softcover, 694 pages, #761, \$40.

Jesse James & the Lost Templar Treasure: Secret Diaries, Coded Maps & the Knights of the Golden Circle

Here is an investigation into the lost treasures of Jesse James and the Knights of the Golden Circle and their connections to the Templars, Rosicrucians and America’s Founding Fathers. It explains how James used techniques involving sacred geometry, gematria and esoteric symbols to hide his treasures and encode maps, provides instructions for using the encoding template employed by Jesse and the Freemasons to hide and recover treasure and sacred relics, shows how the encoding template confirms the existence of possible treasures on Oak Island and Victorio Peak that can be traced to a 16th-century book containing a secret map of the New World and the “Hooked X” of the Knights Templar. Daniel J. Duke—the great-great-grandson of the famous guerrilla and train robber—also reveals how you might find them yourself using the knowledge gained from this book. Softcover, 160 pages, #868, \$17.

Rosicrucian America: How a Secret Society Influenced the Destiny of a Nation

Rosicrucian America is a provocative book that gives you another side of American history plus an in-depth history of Rosicrucianism, its key members and their roles in the formation and settling of America. The book explores Sir Francis Bacon and Dr. John Dee’s deep influence on England’s colonization of America as well as the Rosicrucian influence on the Founding Fathers and on cities such as Philadelphia and Williamsburg. It also explains how Bacon was the author of many anonymous Rosicrucian texts and how he envisioned America as the “New Atlantis” and reveals the connections of the Order of the Rosy Cross to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the Georgia Guidestones. Author Steven Sora reveals that the Rosicrucians were the driving force behind England’s colonization of the New World and the eventual establishment of the U.S. Softcover, 294 pages, #870, \$20.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SADDENED BY EDITOR'S DEATH

I was a bit shocked to read of John Tiffany's death. I am always disturbed to read of the death of anyone I've known on a personal basis that was either an impressive personage or seemed to be in good health.

SIDNEY SECULAR
Via email

[John had been suffering from Parkinson's for years, but refused to surrender until the very end.—Ed.]

THANKS FOR THE LAST ISSUE

I was so impressed with the September/October 2020 "Defending American Heroes" edition of TBR, I had to drop you a note. This was a much-needed issue after all the recent attacks on our history. It was also great to see some of the iconic authors of TBR's past reprinted in that issue. At the end of every article, all I could say was, "What an amazing person." I encourage TBR readers to distribute that issue far and wide.

FRED MILLER
Tennessee

IN THE WORDS OF SLAVES

I was very glad to see the article "Slavery in the Words of Slaves" by Clint Lacy in the September/October 2020 issue. I think some of the most damning evidence against the false narrative about what plantation life was really like is found in the recollections of the slaves themselves.

In that regard, for anyone who wants to know what plantation life was really like, I would recommend *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography* by the Works Progress Administration. The work contains many volumes organized by state and includes thousands of interviews with former slaves still living in the 1920s and 1930s. I suggest *North Carolina*, Vol. I. I'd also recommend *Slave Narratives: Alabama* by the Federal Writer's Project. Also essential reading for anyone who wants the real story on Southern

slavery is *Time on the Cross* by Nobel Laureate Robert William Fogel. It details exactly how the plantation system worked and how slaves were treated, all from original documents of the era.

Most don't realize the slaves were paid along with productivity incentives to earn even more, received excellent healthcare, raised livestock and crops on their own plantation plots that they could sell for profit, participated in harvest, holiday and wedding celebrations hosted by the master, had Sundays off and more. No one is suggesting that a plantation was Club Med, but there are real reasons why so many slaves had enduring relationships with their masters, remained on the plantations after the war, never organized a single successful slave revolt in the South, and even longed for a return to their plantation days.

Even if you think you know slavery wasn't as bad as Hollywood pretends, you're still wrong; it was entirely different. Plantations were businesses, and productivity requires treating workers well, not raping or beating them nearly to death so they can't work.

It's just common sense.

COLE LUCAS
Via email

1619 HISTORY HOAX

Thank you for publishing my letter in the September/October 2020 edition of THE BARNES REVIEW. It is gratifying to know that the information that I have obtained is being brought to the attention of your readers. It was the 1619 Project hoax that began my interest in the American slave trade. After much research, I acquired a clear understanding of just who was primarily behind the slave trade.

You have displayed much courage to include the articles from Phil Giraldo on Judah P. Benjamin [and the attempts to cover up his ancestry in regards to slave ownership], the

Larry Elder article on the Arab/Muslim slave trade and the reprint of the article from *The Final Call* discussing [quite convincingly the Jewish involvement in] the slave trade.

It was satisfying to see that my findings are right in line with others who have studied this topic.

I am thankful for the work done at the old INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW and the THE BARNES REVIEW. Great publications. Please keep up the difficult work.

BRUCE GATHY
Connecticut

A HEAVY SILENCE

I recently received a complimentary copy of the booklet *A Heavy Silence* for renewing my subscription to TBR. I have visited the Custer battlefield site, and I can only say that I wished I had read author Thomas Goodrich's booklet before my visit, as I think it would have added immensely to my experience. One of the interesting points to inevitably come up in any discussion of "Custer's Last Stand" is the issue of time. There were no time zones in 1876 as we now know them. They weren't adopted (by the railroads) until November 1883.

So, what times are the participants in *A Heavy Silence* giving us? Well, they could be on Post Time—the time their command post was on (in this case, the time in St. Paul, Minnesota), or on "local time," about an hour earlier. These different times increase in significance the closer one gets to the actual battle. For example, Custer conducted what must have been a wearisome night march on June 24-25, so as not to be spotted in his approach by the Indians. How long was this night march? Three hours or four?

Time becomes even more critical the closer we get to the final battle. After ordering Maj. Marcus Reno to attack, how long did Custer pause at Reno Hill? Just a few minutes? Or was it longer? All in all, I really en-

joyed *A Heavy Silence* and its emphasis on the reminiscences of the survivors. I, for one, would welcome a version expanded into book size.

WILLIAM KUHN
Florida

[Much of this article was based upon the book *Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879*, sold by TBR for \$22.—Ed.]

MORE ON GEORGE PATTON

I've been a longtime subscriber to TBR. However, I don't remember seeing a cover story on George Patton. I think this would be a good counterpart to the Erwin Rommel cover story in the March/April 2019 edition of TBR. Both were military geniuses and both died under suspicious circumstances. Patton is quoted as saying, "America defeated the wrong enemy."

HEATH TORSTVEIT
Wisconsin

[We last published a cover story on Gen. George S. Patton in the January 1995 issue, but we have had several articles since then on his strange death. Patton is a favorite American hero of TBR readers, according to a poll we took some years ago. In order, the top five American heroes were Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Patton and Gen. Robert E. Lee. That's quite a line up.—Ed.]

A PRIEST'S PASSING

I have been notified that Father Anthony Cekada has passed away. He struggled for over a year from recurring strokes. He was the author of two of the most important Orthodox and Traditional Roman Apostolic Catholic works, *The Problems With the Prayers in the Modern Mass* and *Work of Human Hands: A Theological Critique of the Mass of Paul VI*. I was most fortunate to have known him personally.

ERIC GALATI
Via email

RECOMMENDATIONS

I am a proud subscriber to THE BARNES REVIEW. I would like to recommend some topics to explore:

1) The Sabbatian genocide of the Armenian, Assyrian and Pontic Greek Christians;

2) Crimea. Crimea was the last holdout of the White Russians, and when they voted for freedom in 2014, they were thus the first people in the world to reject the New World Order, so perhaps it would be a good idea to explore the history that led up to that historic moment; and

3) Iran. I've been doing some research recently and I came across information that needs some Revisionist perspective. According to the official version of Iranian history, the Shah was the good guy (from the globalist perspective) and the bad guy (from "our" perspective).

In the course of my research I discovered something. In 1974, the Shah signed a peace treaty with Saddam Hussein in Algiers under the auspices of Algerian president Houari Boumedienne. The agreement promised to end his support of the Zionist-backed Kurdish rebels fighting against Saddam. The Israeli military advisors were forced to pack their bags and flee Iraqi Kurdistan. Five years later, the Shah was gone and Ayatollah Khomeini annulled the peace treaty. Israel actually supported Iran in that conflict. We all know the rest of the story—the First Gulf War, Second Gulf War etc. So ask yourself: "*Cui bono*"? Who benefited from the Islamic revolution? The answer is obvious. Most people are unaware of that 1974 peace. My source is from Trita Parsi's book *Treacherous Alliance*. ...

It goes without saying that I am not advocating reinstating the Shah. I am 100% pro-Iran, but this 1974 peace treaty is very interesting.

CHRIS JOHNSON
Via email

Send your thoughtful letters to:
TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550,
White Plains, MD 20695 or email
Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please
include your phone number if
we have any questions!

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE® (All Periodicals Publications Except Requester Publications)			
1. Publication Title The Barnes Review		2. Issue Frequency Bi-Monthly	
3. Issue Number 1078		4. Issue Date 09/30/2020	
5. Number of Issues Published Annually 6		6. Annual Subscription Price \$6.00	
7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Not printer) (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP+4®) 1080 P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695			
8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (Not printer) 1080 P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695			
9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (Do not leave blank) Publisher (Name and complete mailing address) 1080 P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695 Editor (Name and complete mailing address) Paul Angel P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695 Managing Editor (Name and complete mailing address) John Friend P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695			
10. Owner (Do not leave blank. If the publication is owned by a corporation, give the name and address of the corporation immediately followed by the names and addresses of all stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, give the names and addresses of all individual owners. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, give its name and address as well as those of each individual owner. If the publication is published by a corporation or other organization, give its name and address.) Full Name Foundation for Economic Liberty, Inc. Complete Mailing Address P.O. Box 550 White Plains, MD 20695			
11. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities. If none, check ☒ None Full Name Complete Mailing Address			
12. Tax Status (For completion by nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at nonprofit rates) (Check one) ☐ The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes. ☐ Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months ☐ Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (Publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement)			

13. Extent and Nature of Circulation		14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below	
Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date		
a. Total Number of Copies (Net press run)			
1. Mailed Outside-County Paid Subscriptions Based on PS Form 3841 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, whether in print copies, and exchange copies)		3276	3084
2. Mailed In-County Paid Subscriptions Based on PS Form 3841 (Include paid distribution above nominal rate, whether in print copies, and exchange copies)		0	0
3. Paid Distribution Outside the Mails Including Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Paid Distribution Outside USPS® (e.g., First-Class Mail®)		13	13
4. Paid Distribution by Other Classes of Mail Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail®)		0	0
5. Total Paid Distribution (Sum of 1b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		3289	3097
6. Free or Nominal Rate Outside-County Copies Included on PS Form 3841		0	0
7. Free or Nominal Rate In-County Copies Included on PS Form 3841		0	0
8. Free or Nominal Rate Copies Mailed at Other Classes Through the USPS (e.g., First-Class Mail®)		120	314
9. Free or Nominal Rate Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers or other means)		0	0
10. Total Free or Nominal Rate Distribution (Sum of 1b (1), (2), (3), and (4))		120	314
11. Total Distribution (Sum of 1b (1) and 1b (2))		3409	3411
12. Copies not Distributed (See instructions to Publishers at page K3)		261	192
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The Jewish Hand in the World Wars



Edward Mandel House, one of President Woodrow Wilson's most trusted advisors, was a highly influential back-stage manipulator. Wilson later accused House of deceiving him. Inside this book you will also meet a host of other Jewish advisors who were extremely prominent in the effort to bring America to war multiple times.

For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries and among large parts of the population. The reasons given for this are plentiful, ranging from their anti-Christian theology and social exclusivity to arrogance, conceit, greed and maliciousness. Their perceived belligerence and animosity have been considered legendary. But less well known is their involvement in war—hence the reason for this book.

When we examine the causal factors for war, and when we look at its primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a prominent Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world.

In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. He concludes with a brief analysis of more recent wars, and with a look to the future.

We cannot prevent war until we acknowledge its causes. Some of these causes are rooted in human nature, but others are very deliberate, very strategic actions by a malicious few. *The Jewish Hand in the World Wars* sheds some badly needed light on this entire question.

Softcover, 198 pages, #790, \$16 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET, to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.)



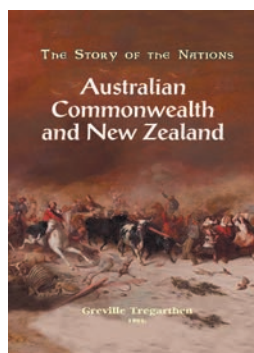
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Switzerland

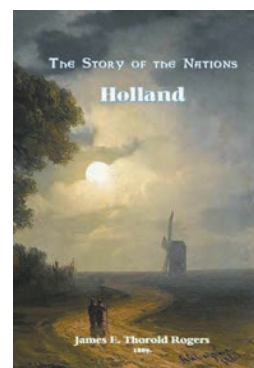


Here is the history of the mountain nation of Switzerland, written in 1890 by Lina Hug. Includes detailed information on Switzerland's cantons, the lake dwellers, Dr. Keller's discoveries, the Helvetians, Orgetorix, Divico and the Romans, Vercingetorix and the Romans, Valisians, Rhaetians, Helvetia incorporated into Gaul, Vespasian, Alemanni, Christianity, the Huns, the Nibelungenlied, Pepin le Bref, Burgundy, the German Empire, the Swabian dukes, Bertha the Spinning Queen, Conrad, Henry III, struggle with the pope, the House of Zaeringen, the Crusades, Kyburg Dynasty, Hohenstaufen, the Habsburgs, the Confederation (Eidgenossenschaft), forest cantons, the Waldstätten, William Tell and the apple, the foundation of the League, Albrecht, Austrian defeat, the League of the Eight States, Zurich, war with Austria, Zug, Bern, abbey churches, influence of the Lady

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TWO NEW BOOKS ON ROBERT E. LEE

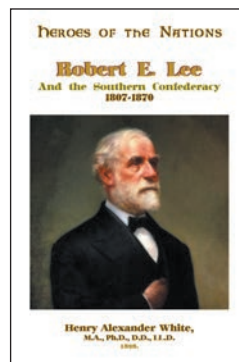
The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee as He Was Seen by His Contemporaries

Why in the 21st century should we care about “the Old Rebel” Robert E. Lee, a Victorian who was old fashioned even during his own time, and who died nearly 150 years ago? Why a book about how his peers saw him, when the world he lived in disappeared long ago? In *The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee As He Was Seen by His Contemporaries*, award-winning author and Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook provides the answers. In our ever-growing impersonal cyberage, where we continue to distance ourselves not only from others but from God and nature as well, the Christ-like Southern gentleman Robert E. Lee is more relevant than ever before. In his hard-working, conservative, dutiful and honest ways, in his deeply spiritual, modest, loyal, gentle, loving and forgiving nature, Lee serves as an ideal moral compass for today’s depersonalized atheistic society, a true-life paragon that all of us—no matter what our age, occupation, race, religion or political persuasion—can aspire to. To aid us in better understanding the stunning power of Lee’s life, Col. Seabrook has gathered together nearly 400 footnoted entries by the general’s 19th-century contemporaries, including both his admirers and his former Northern enemies. The book is divided into convenient chapters, covering everything from Lee’s birth, childhood and family life, to his service in both the U.S. military and the Confederate States military as well as his time as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). We also learn about the general’s earliest known French and English ancestors, his royal bloodline through William the Conqueror, Stratford Hall (Lee’s birthplace) and Arlington House (the Lee-Custis family estate that was converted into Arlington National Cemetery), and the etymology of the Lee surname. Seabrook’s personal notes and the numerous Victorian illustrations lend historical context, helping make this special edition an indispensable work for all those interested in Lincoln’s War, authentic Confederate history and Southern culture. Softcover, 260 pages, #876, \$20.



Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870

In 1897, Henry Alexander White of Washington & Lee University penned this masterpiece on Robert E. Lee before the era of political correctness. The book is a detailed biography of Robert E. Lee and the Lee family that describes his life and many exploits. It has been compiled from a huge number of original sources—from the Library of Congress, the writings of John Smith, founder of Virginia, Justin Winsor of Harvard, private historical societies, Johns Hopkins University, documents from the founding fathers on the Lee family, the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society and many more. Chapters contain information on the earliest history of the Lee family in colonial Virginia, his youth, education, marriage, his time at West Point, service in the Mexican War, his service on the frontier, the secession and slavery debate, the John Brown crisis, his withdrawal from the U.S. Army, his appointment as leader of the Confederate Army, the campaign in western Virginia, his supervision of coastal defenses, the Peninsular campaign, the Seven Days’ battle, the Second Battle of Manassas, the capture of Harper’s Ferry, the Sharpsburg campaign, the battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox. The book then details Lee’s postwar career, focusing on his time as president of Washington College. This fully indexed book also contains 41 illustrations, photos and maps. A must read for all interested in this great American hero. Softcover, 467pages, #883, \$26.



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THE NAKED COMMUNIST

Exposing Communism & Restoring Freedom

Here is a timely update to the phenomenal national bestseller! Soon after its quiet release during the height of the “Red Scare” in 1958, *The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism and Restoring Freedom* exploded in popularity, selling almost 2 million copies to date and finding its way into the libraries of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the White House, and homes across the U.S. From the tragic falls of China, Korea, Russia and the UN, to the fascinating histories of Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley and Gen. MacArthur, *The Naked Communist* lays out the entire graphic story of Communism, its past, present and future.

After searching unsuccessfully for concise literature on the Communist threat, W. Cleon Skousen saw the urgent need for a comprehensive book that could guide the American conversation. So he distilled his FBI experience, decades of research and more than 100 Communist books and treatises into one clarifying, readable volume that became a touchstone of American values and earned praise from the likes of Ronald Reagan, Glenn Beck and Ben Carson. This text draws a detailed picture of the Communist as he sees himself—stripped of propaganda and pretense. Readers gain a unique insight into the inner workings of Communism—

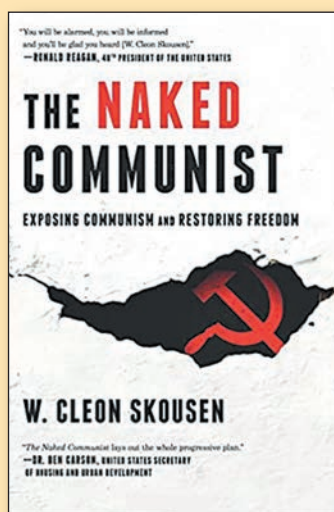
its appeal, its history, its basic and unchanging concepts, even its secret timetable of conquest.

Among the many questions *The Naked Communist* answers are: Who gave America’s nuclear secrets to the Soviets? How did the FBI fight Communism after it was forced underground in

1918? Why did the West lose 600 million allies after WWII? What really happened in Korea? What is Communism’s greatest secret weapon? What are the 45 goals of Communism in the United States and how did they manage to implement 44 of them? What lies ahead? What can you do to stop the Communism and neo-Bolshevism infecting the United States?

Updated in 2017, *The Naked Communist* sheds light on how this book has sold almost 2 million copies and why it is more relevant now than it was 60 years ago—even more so as we look around the United States and see what is happening today. Skousen’s groundbreaking work provides a renewed understanding of the greatest threats facing America right now.

Hardback, 452 pages, #878, \$27 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20646. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.





Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews

The Nuremberg Transcripts by Thomas Dalton, Ph.D.

THE HOLOCAUST was certainly one of the most consequential events of the past 100 years. But the truth of that event is far different than commonly portrayed. Since the mid-1970s, it has come under sustained attack by a group of individuals known as Holocaust Revisionists—to the point where, today, the story lies in ruins. Virtually every aspect of the standard account, we now realize, has serious and irreconcilable flaws. As a result, the actual Jewish death toll is far below the claimed figure of 6 million—likely in the range of half a million—and not from poison gas.

And yet, despite this intense and highly successful Revisionist work, the mainstream version continues to dominate in the Western world. To fully understand this striking situation, we need to go back to the beginnings, to the origins of the conventional holocaust story. And this takes us to Nuremberg.

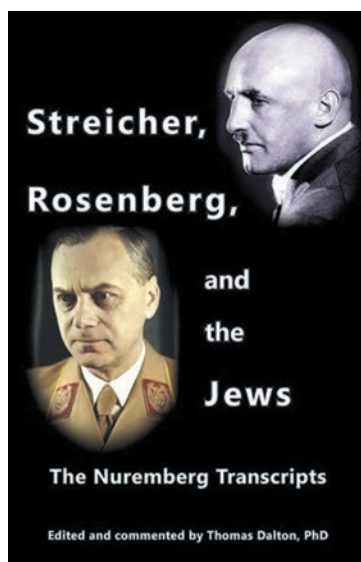
Immediately after World War II, the Allies initiated an extensive series of war-crimes trials against the Nazi hierarchy. The most famous of these occurred at Nuremberg, and the single most important trial was known as the International Military Tribunal or IMT. Running for roughly one year, it tried 24 leading Nazis, including such major figures as Hermann Göring and Martin Bormann. But the most interesting men on trial were

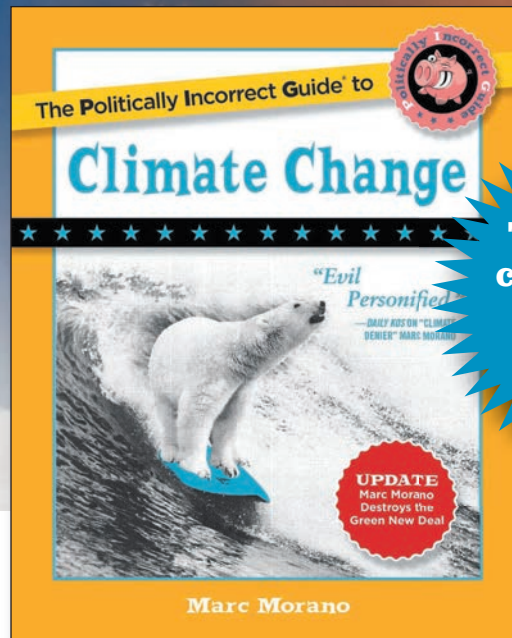
two with a special connection to the “Jewish Question”: Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The case against them, and their personal testimony, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the “extermination” thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the alleged mass shootings in the East, and the iconic “6 million figure.”

The truth of the holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation.

Includes chapters on: Justice at Nuremberg, The Nazi Persecution of the Jews, The Case Against Rosenberg, Testimony of Rudolf Höss, The Case Against Streicher, Streicher’s Defense, Rosenberg’s Defense, Closing Statements, Verdicts, Sentences and Executions, Epilogue on Eternal Justice, The 25-Point Program of the NSDAP, The Jewish Question in Education, Adolf Hitler’s Last Will and Testament and more.

Softcover, 330 pages, indexed, #872, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.





**The climate
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The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change

Updated to include a new section on the Green New Deal!

Less freedom, more regulation, higher costs: Make no mistake: Those are the surefire consequences of the modern global warming campaign waged by political and cultural elites, who have long ago abandoned fact-based science for dramatic fearmongering in order to push increased central planning.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change by Marc Morano gives a voice—backed by statistics, real-life stories and incontrovertible evidence—to the millions of “deplorable” Americans skeptical about the multibillion-dollar “climate change” complex, whose claims have time and time again been proven wrong.

We think we know all about “climate change,” but did you know:

- The world is spending \$1 billion per day to prevent global warming.
- A UN scientist has said that the oft-quoted “97% consensus” on global warming was pulled from thin air.
- Climate policies are crushing the world’s poor.
- The Paris Climate Accord would theoretically postpone “global warming” by four years—and cost \$100 trillion.

- Climate change has been blamed for prostitution, bar-room brawls and airplane turbulence.
- Climate change activists say we should protect our kids—by not having them!

Meanwhile . . .

- Recent “hottest year” claims are based on statistically meaningless year-to-year differences.
- Major hurricane landfalls in the United States have declined over the last 140 years.
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The War Against Whites

The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

The *War Against Whites* is a penetrating study by Arthur Kemp that reveals that the Black Lives Matter ideologues do not seek “racial equality,” but rather the total destruction of Whites and their civilization—and are driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis which falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First-World society.

Dealing forthrightly with the unalterable genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—which are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education, and health—this book conclusively refutes the claim that “systemic racism,” a code word for “blame Whitey,” is the cause of non-White failure to achieve parity in White nations around the globe.

This biologically predetermined imbalance in outcome causes huge psychological stresses upon all groups, and manifests itself in non-Whites blaming Whites for everything, manufacturing hate crime hoaxes at the rate of one every five days, and an ever-growing plethora of self-justifying lies and invented history.

Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident—



which, using medical and scientific records, conclusively shows that Floyd died from a narcotic overdose and not police restraint—this work covers it all ...

- Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are “killing Blacks,” showing that, in proportion to vastly differing racial arrest records, more Whites than Blacks are killed by American police—and that almost all incidents are linked to criminal activity;

- Shows that Blacks are being shot down and murdered *en masse* in the U.S.—but by other Blacks, and not by “racist” Whites;

- Shows through official crime records in the U.S., the UK, the Netherlands, France, Sweden,

Germany, Austria, Norway, Australia and South Africa, that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White criminal attacks;

- Analyzes—and rejects—the claim that “poverty causes crime” by showing that the poverty distribution among racial groups in the U.S. does not match their respective crime rates;

- Provides a thorough refutation of the “environment causes behavior” argument;

- Shows that low IQ has been conclusively linked to crime rates—among all races—and that, because of the racial IQ distribution, those races with average lower IQs will have a larger number of criminally inclined individuals;

- Shows the link between schizophrenia, the “aggression gene” and violent crime. These inherited traits are unevenly distributed between the races. All these factors cause racial crime rate differences, not “systemic racism”;

- Reviews how racial demographic change inevitably results in differing interpretations of history, and how Black history is being invented to replace White history as this change takes place;

- Reviews the true history of slavery in America, showing that Blacks bear greater responsibility for the inhumanity of the slave

trade (because they were the ones who sold Africans into slavery and proportionally owned far more Black slaves than did Whites in colonial America);

- Reveals how Whites are blamed for all problems experienced by non-Whites, including criminality, educational failure, infant mortality and, absurdly, even non-White obesity levels;

- Reveals that the establishment, far from being “systemically racist,” in fact actively discriminates against Whites on a social, economic and political level, giving non-Whites the advantage through affirmative action, “minority set-asides,” and job reservation;

- Shows how the physical dispossession of Europeans from their homelands through mass immigration is a reality and that it will lead to the extinction of White Western civilization;

- Finally, provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all cultures can exist in peace and harmony.

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